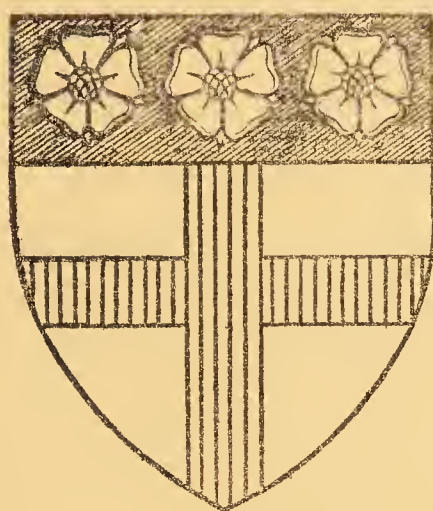


*Mr. Winsted*

# North Riding of Yorkshire County Council



## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

# 1964



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## INTRODUCTION

*To the Members of the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire.*

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my first Annual Report on the health of the people in the Riding.

The year under review in this report is 1964, for the greater part of which Dr. J. A. Fraser continued in office. On his retirement in November Dr. Fraser was fittingly given a number of tributes in Council and elsewhere : I should like to add my own. I value greatly the help, guidance and friendship which he has freely offered to me since 1955 and wish him a long and happy retirement. I should like also to welcome Dr. A. W. McIntosh who was appointed to succeed me as Deputy County Medical Officer. Dr. McIntosh is no stranger to the Riding, having worked in the Teesdale and York areas some years ago.

In this report comment on specific matters is made in the appropriate section of the text, and the usual statistical tables are included at the end of the report. From these it is clear that the health of the Riding is generally satisfactory and that progress in the expansion of the health services has been maintained. Special mention might be made of the sharp, and most welcome, decrease in the number of deaths of infants under one year. The infant mortality rate, at 18.79 per 1,000 live births, is the lowest on record and compares very favourably with the figure for England and Wales.

These introductory remarks should not be concluded without mention of three points. Firstly, I much regret the delay in the presentation of this report which is late for reasons detailed in a special report to the Health Committee. Secondly, I wish to place on record the excellent co-operation enjoyed by this department in all dealings with other authorities under the National Health Service Act, 1946—both with the hospital staffs and management on one hand and with general practitioners and the Executive Council on the other. Without this co-operation the curious administrative structure erected by the Act would be unworkable.

And, finally, I should like to thank Members of the Health Committee and the Education Committee and of the County Council for their support. I also wish to acknowledge the assistance which I have been given by colleagues in other departments and by the staff of this department in County Hall and all over the Riding.

I remain,

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. A. GEORGE,

County Medical Officer.



## NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## STAFF OF COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

County Medical Officer of Health	..	J. A. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (retired 9-11-64). J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 9-11-64).
Deputy County Medical Officer of Health	..	J. T. A. George, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (until 8-11-64)
Assistant Medical Officer—Mobile Maternity & Child Welfare Unit	..	Joy M. Gardiner, M.B., B.S., R.C.O.G.
Chief Dental Officer	..	I. J. Faulds, L.D.S.
District Medical Officers of Health	..	See Table on page 4.
Chest Physicians (All part-time, in direct contract with Leeds or Newcastle-upon-Regional Hospital Boards)	..	{ B. COUTS, M.D., D.P.H. G. Walker, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H. R. B. N. Wilsdon, M.D., M.R.C.P. W. Helm, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Kathleen M. Barran, M.B. W. Davidson, M.B.E., M.B., D.P.H.
Area Nursing Officers	..	{ Kathleen A. Dawson, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT. Joan Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT.
Chief County Health Inspector	..	G. D. Aspin, C.S.I.B., A.F.S.(E).
County Health Inspectors	..	{ D. Nurse, M.R.S.I. R. Wharin, M.S.I.A. A. Firth, M.R.S.H.
Chief Clerk	..	H. A. Roebuck, D.P.A.
County Ambulance Officer	..	E. J. Draper.
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	..	R. P. Hendry, A.C.C.S., A.I.S.W.
Senior Sectional Clerks	..	Margaret Hardcastle, D.P.A. A. R. Elliott. C. Rutherford. F. W. Rutter (10-2-64). J. G. Easby. G. C. Robinson.

Area and estimated mid-1964 Population	County Districts	Assistant County Medical Officer	Medical Officer of Health for Sanitary Services
Area 1 .. (52,430)	Thornaby Borough .. Stokesley R.D.	A. Elsworth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., Area, Health Office, Francis Street, Thornaby- on-Tees.	A. Elsworth.
Area 2 .. (38,390)	Eston U.D. ..	A. H. Golledge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Health Office, Fabian Road, Eston.	A. H. Golledge.
Area 3 .. (48,260)	Redcar Borough .. Saltburn & Marske U.D.	P. S. R. Burrell, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, "Teeswold," Coatham Road, Redcar.	P. S. R. Burrell.
Area 4 .. (34,420)	Guisborough U.D. .. Loftus U.D. Skelton & Brotton U.D.	T. M. B. Rohan, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Park Lane, Guisborough.	T. M. B. Rohan.
Area 5 .. (23,810)	Whitby U.D. .. Whitby R.D.	B. Schroeder, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Grape Lane, Whitby.	B. Schroeder.
Area 6 .. (28,350)	Malton U.D. .. Malton R.D. Pickering U.D. Pickering R.D. Helmsley R.D. Kirkbymoorside R.D.	W. R. M. Couper, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Train Lane, Pickering.	W. R. M. Couper.
Area 7 .. (62,360)	Easingwold R.D. .. Flaxton R.D. Wath R.D. Thirsk R.D.	H. Gray, M.D., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Manor Road, Easingwold.	H. Gray.
Area 8 .. (35,370)	Northallerton U.D. .. Northallerton R.D. Aysgarth R.D. Leyburn R.D. Masham R.D.  Bedale R.D.	H. Diggles, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Leyburn.	H. Diggles.  *A. W. Hansell, M.B., Woodrow, Bedale.
Area 9 .. (37,670)	Richmond Borough .. Richmond R.D. Croft R.D. Startforth R.D. Reeth R.D.	H. R. Morrison, M.D., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Quakers Lane, Richmond.	H. R. Morrison.
Area 10 .. (58,480)	Scarborough Borough Scalby U.D. Scarborough R.D.	W. G. Evans, M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., Area Health Office, King Street, Scarborough.	W. G. Evans, (also Divi- sional School Medical Officer). Elizabeth R. Cameron, M.B., ch.B., D.P.H., Deputy M.O.H., Borough of Scarborough.

\*This officer is not debarred by his term of appointment from private medical practice.

## PART A—GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,354,657
Number of separate private dwellings occupied (Census 1961)						..	124,341
Number of private households (1961)	..	..	..	..	..		125,015
Average number of persons per house (1961)		..	..	..	..		3.01
Population (Census 1951)							
Urban Districts	205,241	}					
Rural Districts	172,968		..	..	..	..	378,209
Population (Census 1961)							
Urban Districts	220,191	}					
Rural Districts	176,516		..	..	..	..	396,707
Population (estimated to mid year 1964)							
Urban Districts	228,290	}					
Rural Districts	191,250		..	..	..	..	419,540
Rateable Value (1st April, 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£15,052,970
Estimated product of a penny rate (1st April, 1964)	..	..	..	..	..	..	£59,609

### Area.

The North Riding of Yorkshire is the third county in order of size in England, its acreage being 1,354,657. The North Riding includes the southern half of Tees-Dale ; all Swaledale, Wensleydale and Coverdale, the Cleveland Hills and North Yorkshire Moors ; the Hambleton and Howardian Hills ; the Vales of Mowbray, Pickering and much of the Vale of York ; and a considerable stretch of rocky Yorkshire coastline.

### Population.

The population as estimated by the Registrar General at mid-year 1964 is set out in the table below ; the population for the years 1931, 1938, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963 are also shown for comparative purposes :—

		Urban population	Rural population	Total
1931	..	182,279	148,822	331,101
1938	..	186,000	147,500	333,500
1958	..	209,200	178,400	387,600
1959	..	211,100	179,700	390,800
1960	..	214,860	183,210	398,070
1961	..	218,720	181,390	400,110
1962	..	222,350	185,040	407,390
1963	..	225,120	187,420	412,540
1964	..	228,290	191,250	419,540

### Social Conditions and Occupations.

The main industries in the north-eastern part of the Riding are the manufacture of steel and chemicals : the latter industry is being rapidly developed. On the sea-board there are many holiday resorts ; in the rural districts agriculture and allied industries provide employment for many.



**Extracts from vital Statistics of the Year.**

		Total	M	F	
Live Births	{ Legitimate ..	7,394	3,919	3,475	Crude Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 18.65 adjusted birth rate 19.02.
	{ Illegitimate ..	430	223	207	
Still births	.. ..	135	70	65	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births 16.96
Deaths	.. ..	4,739	2,452	2,287	Crude death rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population 11.30. Adjusted death rate 11.86.

**Principal Vital Statistics relating to Mothers and Infants.**

Total live births registered .. ..	7,824
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—crude .. ..	18.65
Live birth rate per 1,000 population—adjusted .. ..	19.02
Proportion (per cent) of illegitimate live births to total live births ..	5.50%
Total stillbirths registered .. ..	135
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births .. ..	16.96
Total live births and stillbirths .. ..	7,959
Total infant deaths (under one year) registered .. ..	147
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. ..	18.79
Mortality rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	18.12
Mortality rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ..	30.23
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. ..	12.27
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. ..	10.10
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total births .. ..	26.89
Total maternal deaths (including abortion) .. ..	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total births .. ..	.25

**Infantile Mortality.**

There was a decrease in the number of deaths of infants under 1 year, the total number for the year under review being 147, 23 less than the previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 18.79 compares with 21.79 for 1963 and 20.0 for England and Wales (the lowest ever recorded).

**Live Births and Birth Rates.**

During the year ended 31st December, 1964, the live births registered in and belonging to the Riding numbered 7,824 (23 births more than the previous year, an increase of .29%).

The birth rate (adjusted) for the Riding as a whole was 19.02 (per 1,000 estimated population), being higher than the rate for England and Wales—18.4.

Particulars of the rates in the several sanitary districts of the Riding are shown in Table I of the statistical tables appended to this report.

**Illegitimacy.**

The number of illegitimate live births registered during 1964 was 430, as against 381 in 1963. On the basis of population the illegitimate birth rate was 1.02 per thousand compared with .92 in 1963 and .79 in 1962, the rate per 1,000 live births being 54.96 as compared with 48.03 in 1963 and 42.08 in 1962.



## Stillbirths.

The number of stillbirths registered in 1964 was 135, an increase of 3 on the previous year. Further analysis of these figures into sexes indicates that there were 70 male and 62 female stillbirths. The rate per 1,000 total births was 16·96 in 1964 ; this rate compares with 16·64 in 1963, 21·30 in 1962 and 24·85 in 1961.

## Deaths and Death Rates.

During 1964 the total number of deaths registered for the Riding was 4,739 (2,452 males and 2,287 females), some 51 less than in 1963. The total figure gives an adjusted death rate of 11·86 in 1964 (per 1,000 estimated population), which is lower than the figure for the previous year (12·1) ; in terms of urban and rural districts the adjusted death rates for the seven years ended 31st December, 1963, were as follows :—

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
North Riding :—							
Urban Districts ..	13·5	12·4	12·9	13·1	12·8	12·7	12·5
Rural Districts ..	11·1	10·7	11·2	11·4	11·3	11·4	11·1
Administrative County	12·5	11·7	12·2	12·3	12·1	12·1	11·9
England and Wales ..	11·7	11·6	11·5	12·0	11·9	12·2	11·3

The particulars of the number of deaths and the rates in the several sanitary districts are tabulated at the end of this report.

## Mortality at different ages from various causes.

The details supplied by the Registrar General are shewn on Table 3 at the end of this report.

The principal causes of death in the County during 1964 were as follows, the figures for 1962 and 1963 being also given.

	1962	1963	1964	(and percentage of total deaths)
Diabetes .. ..	39	29	34	·72%
Heart Diseases .. ..	1,715	1,748	1,721	36·32%
Other circulatory diseases .. ..	177	194	196	4·14%
Bronchitis .. ..	182	233	192	4·05%
Pneumonia .. ..	213	260	201	4·24%
Congenital Malformations .. ..	33	48	56	1·18%
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	39	27	33	·70%
Cancer, malignant disease .. ..	791	837	873	18·42%
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	751	727	756	15·95%
Nephritis and nephrosis .. ..	33	29	24	·51%

The position in the various sanitary districts is set out fully in Tables 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9.

## Heart Diseases.

The deaths classified to the heart diseases are shown in the following Table, with death rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, and the corresponding figures for the previous five years :—

Year	Coronary Disease and Angina		Hypertension with Heart Disease		Other Heart Disease		Total all forms	
	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate	No. of deaths	Death rate
1959 ..	793	2·03	68	·17	740	1·89	1,601	4·10
1960 ..	853	2·14	73	·18	753	1·89	1,679	4·22
1961 ..	922	2·30	72	·18	726	1·82	1,720	4·30
1962 ..	945	2·32	59	·14	711	1·75	1,715	4·21
1963 ..	985	2·39	63	·15	700	1·70	1,748	4·24
1964 ..	1,040	2·48	56	·13	625	1·49	1,721	4·10

Distribution by age group and sex of the deaths classified to "coronary disease, angina" annually since 1957 is given below :—

Year	Under 45			45—64			65—74			75+		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
1957	.. 14	4	18	159	49	208	157	110	267	124	133	257
1958	.. 16	2	18	174	49	223	175	120	295	144	139	283
1959	.. 11	1	12	165	45	210	175	109	284	162	125	287
1960	.. 15	3	18	191	64	255	173	111	284	152	144	296
1961	.. 16	5	21	175	58	233	187	138	325	169	174	343
1962	.. 14	3	17	183	56	239	195	124	319	200	170	370
1963	.. 17	1	18	215	50	265	201	143	344	182	176	358
1964	.. 21	—	21	229	51	280	200	140	340	192	207	399

### Malignant Diseases.

Cancer was responsible for 873 deaths in the Riding in 1964, and the following tabular statement shows the position for the last ten years :—

Year	Total Number of Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 population				
	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	County	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	England & Wales	
1955	..	723	435	288	1.88	2.10	1.62	2.06
1956	..	756	458	298	1.95	2.20	1.66	2.07
1957	..	703	421	282	1.82	2.02	1.59	2.09
1958	..	797	463	334	2.06	2.21	1.87	2.12
1959	..	739	426	313	1.89	2.02	1.74	2.14
1960	..	782	488	294	1.96	2.27	1.60	2.15
1961	..	796	490	306	1.99	2.24	1.69	2.16
1962	..	791	487	304	1.94	2.19	1.64	2.18
1963	..	837	488	349	2.03	2.16	1.86	2.18
1964	..	873	532	341	2.08	2.33	1.78	2.21

### Infant Deaths.

The following Table shows the Infant mortality rates for the last ten years :—

Year	Urban Districts	Rural Districts	Administrative County	England & Wales
1955	.. 28.0	27.4	27.7	24.9
1956	.. 29.7	20.2	25.6	23.8
1957	.. 28.5	24.0	26.6	23.0
1958	.. 28.7	18.0	24.1	22.5
1959	.. 27.9	20.3	24.6	22.0
1960	.. 22.2	21.7	22.0	21.7
1961	.. 19.7	22.5	20.9	21.4
1962	.. 22.7	15.6	19.5	21.6
1963	.. 23.8	19.3	21.8	20.9
1964	.. 19.2	18.3	18.8	20.0

The main causes of deaths among children under one year of age were as follows :—

1964		
Congenital malformations	..	40
Pneumonia	.. ..	20
Prematurity	.. ..	45



**PART B—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946****SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.****Child Welfare Clinics.**

Child welfare clinics were held in 1964 at 91 places in the Riding, 3 less than in the previous year. Ante-natal patients were also examined at 30 of these 91 centres. The total number of attendances at infant welfare centres continues to increase and in 1964 was 98,665 as compared with 85,019 in 1963 and 69,571 in 1960. The average annual attendance per centre was 1,084, compared with 904 in the previous year. This sharp increase in attendances cannot be entirely due to the increase in the relevant population. It is likely that much of the increase is due to the steady provision of purpose built centres throughout the County. In 1964 new purpose built premises were opened at Huntington and Thirsk.

The following table gives details of the clinics held, the persons attending and the attendances for the year 1964.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Area (1)	Number of centres provided at end of year (2)	Number of Child Welfare sessions held during the year (3)	Number of chil- dren who first attended a centre during the year, and who at their first attendance were under 1 year of age (4)	Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :			Total Number of children who attended during the year (8)	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were :			Total Attend- ances during the year (12)	Number of children referred elsewhere for special treatment or advice (13)	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year (14)
				1964 (5)	1963 (6)	1962- 59 (7)		Under 1 year (9)	1 but under 2 (10)	2 but under 5 (11)			
1	9	287	1,225	851	691	327	1,869	11,286	1,732	1,253	14,271	33	92
2	4	202	744	629	498	100	1,227	9,659	612	164	10,435	4	—
3	5	242	1,024	828	608	444	1,880	11,261	1,843	1,625	14,729	13	92
4	9	292	611	738	485	540	1,763	7,659	2,058	2,779	12,496	83	59
5	5	125	195	172	137	159	468	1,851	535	448	2,834	2	—
6	10	144	249	213	191	310	714	1,817	713	1,012	3,542	9	6
7	23	506	1,076	911	972	1,084	2,967	11,394	2,282	2,060	15,736	34	18
8	9	195	396	360	521	332	1,213	4,040	1,050	1,656	6,746	36	—
9	11	275	682	568	674	447	1,689	6,952	1,545	1,508	10,005	30	89
10	6	355	661	593	403	266	1,262	6,471	832	568	7,871	36	115
Total ..	91	2,623	6,889	5,863	5,180	4,009	15,052	72,390	13,202	13,073	98,665	280	471

In addition North Riding children attended centres established by local authorities in adjacent areas as follows :—

Barnard Castle	..	24	5	3	5	—	8	23	38	—	61	—	1
Boroughbridge	..	50	26	12	13	10	35	169	164	109	442	—	—
Darlington	..	765	8	2	8	8	18	15	56	39	110	—	—
Middleton-in- Teesdale	..	24	3	1	2	1	4	6	4	2	12	1	—
York	..	150	23	21	16	16	53	177	93	17	287	5	—
Total	..	1,013	65	39	44	35	118	390	355	167	912	6	1



### Ante-Natal Clinics.

30 ante-natal clinics were held on premises owned or rented by the County Council either separately or in conjunction with infant welfare sessions. Such clinics are staffed by medical officers with special experience in this type of work. The recent trend in the number of women attending at ante-natal clinics was reversed and 1,982 attended in 1964 as against 1,758 in 1963 : the total number of ante-natal attendances, however, decreased by 830.

### Mothercraft Training and Relaxation Classes.

During 1964, 537 women (493 in 1963) made 3,226 attendances (294 in 1963) at classes for the combined purpose of receiving instruction in mothercraft and for supervision in relaxation exercises before confinement. Some 444 of these expectant mothers had been booked for hospital delivery.

### Maternity Outfits.

Maternity outfits containing sterilized dressings, etc. are provided through clinics and midwives for all women who intend to have a domiciliary confinement.

### Post-Natal Clinics.

The disappointing response to the offer of post-natal examination continued in 1964 and only 19 women attended clinics for this specific purpose. The following table compares the number of clinic sessions, women attending and total attendances for ante- and post-natal purposes in the quinquennium 1960-64 inclusive—

Item	1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Clinics .. ..	34	4	34	4	29	3	30	3	30	3
Sessions .. ..	1,141	90	1,203	108	973	72	991	72	988	19
Women attending ..	2,214	27	2,121	26	2,234	22	1,758	20	1,982	19
Total attendances ..	4,956	27	5,014	28	6,589	22	4,959	20	4,129	19

### Transport in Rural Areas.

In many rural areas special transport is hired to convey mothers and young children to centres established in nearby townships. In 1964, 28 centres were provided with this additional service at an approximate cost of £810. Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending upon the need and the availability of staff and premises.

### Mobile Infant Welfare and Ante-Natal Unit.

Many of the rural villages and outlying hamlets in the North Riding within a radius of 25 miles of New Earswick are provided with a good service by means of a mobile clinic ; this unit, during the year under review, was drawn by a Land Rover. The unit is staffed by a woman medical officer, a qualified health visitor and a driver/clerk. Waiting rooms are hired in villages for use in conjunction with this clinic. The car is also used for the purpose of transporting mothers and children from hamlets and outlying dwellings to and from the unit. The attendances are set out in the following table ; these attendances are aggregated with those for static centres in the totals on page 12.

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Villages visited .. ..	19	18	19	16	16	16	16
Sessions held during the year ..	624	620	590	578	586	582	614
Expectant Mothers, Nursing Mothers and/or children using the service ..	945	914	973	1,102	1,199	1,612	1,994
Total number of attendances ..	5,301	5,346	6,265	6,728	6,877	7,660	9,080

### Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Babies.

Grants were made to the following moral welfare associations who gave, through their paid and voluntary workers, valuable help and advice to expectant and nursing unmarried mothers :—York Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare (York and North Riding Branch ; The Four Deaneries Moral Welfare Association ; Co-ordinating Moral Welfare Council for the Deaneries of Middlesbrough, Stokesley, Guisborough and Northallerton ; Ripon Diocesan Council for Family Welfare.

Sixteen unmarried mothers were admitted to Heworth Moor House, York, during 1964 ; another forty-four patients were admitted to mother and baby homes at Darlington, Bristol, Brettargh Holt, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle and Gateshead. The social workers employed by the diocesan associations continued to provide excellent service in this field.

### Care of Crippled Children (pre-school age groups).

Orthopaedic clinics, attended by an orthopaedic surgeon or orthopaedic registrar were held in premises provided by the County Council at Thornaby, South Bank, Normanby, Guisborough, Redcar, Loftus, Whitby, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough, Pickering and Thirsk ; clinics were also held at the Adela Shaw Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirkbymoorside and by arrangement with the York City Council, in the York School Clinic.

Some 559 children attended orthopaedic clinics during the year ; of these 232 (a decrease of 65) were new cases. The total number of attendances at these clinics during the year was 1,293 as compared with 1,298 in 1963.

Children over the age of two years who are materially handicapped by crippling defects come within the ambit of regulations made by the Minister of Education under the Education Act, 1944. Admission of crippled children under the age of two years to hospitals was arranged for 19 children during 1964 ; none of these children was suffering from tuberculosis.

### Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under school age.

The Chief Dental Officer reports as follows :—

#### Children under school age.

Though slightly fewer children attended the clinic for examination this year than last, more children accepted treatment. Fewer extractions were needed and conservations, by both fillings and silver nitrate dressings, showed a marked increase. It should be noted that children who have been introduced to dentistry in the pre-school period readily accept treatment as a matter of course when they go to school, and mothers take it for granted that treatment will be offered at school.



### Expectant and Nursing Mothers.

Fewer mothers were supplied with dentures this year, the decrease is, I am sure, the natural result of the change of the government's policy in making treatment free under the National Health Service. Fillings showed an increase on last year, though other treatment remained about the same level.

NUMBER PROVIDED WITH DENTAL CARE.

	Number of persons examined during the year (1)	Number of persons who commenced treatment during the year (2)	Number of courses of treatment completed during the year (3)
1. Expectant and nursing mothers .. ..	91	82	63
2. Children aged under 5 and not eligible for school dental service .. ..	1,883	962	835

DENTAL TREATMENT GIVEN.

	Scalings and Gum treatment	Fillings	Silver nitrate treatment	Crowns and Inlays	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Dentures provided		Radiographs
							Full upper or lower	Partial upper or lower	
1. Expectant and nursing mothers .. ..	29	91	4	—	258	34	24	18	4
2. Children aged under 5 years and not eligible for school dental service .. ..	72	1080	651	—	675	293	—	—	3

### Family Planning.

Local branches of the Family Planning Association held regular clinics at the following places in County owned centres :—

Thornaby  
Northallerton

Saltburn  
Richmond

Whitby  
Scarborough

Grants of £25 each were made to the Northallerton, Richmond, Scarborough and Whitby branches.

### Welfare Foods.

Ministry of Health foods and proprietary branded foods were available at 137 clinic/distribution centres. £36,656 worth of branded food was sold in 63 clinics in the financial year 1964-65. The following table gives Ministry food sold during 1964 :—

National Dried Milk	..	50,285 tins
Cod Liver Oil	..	6,870 bottles
A. & D.'s Tablets	..	7,854 packets
Orange Juice	..	84,586 bottles

### SECTION 23—DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY.

The domiciliary midwifery service in the administrative county is provided directly by the County Council. At the end of 1964 the following staff were employed :—

Whole-time Midwives	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
18	31	54	6

Again, the number of domiciliary confinements was less than in the previous year and the percentage of domiciliary births fell to 27·6 from 29·2 in 1963. It is interesting to note that whilst the number of home deliveries fell the number of women being discharged from hospital before the 10th day and requiring the services of domiciliary midwives rose appreciably. 865 early discharges took place in 1964 as compared with 715 in 1963 and 655 in 1962.

The table following shows the domiciliary births in the last four years and the early hospital discharges.

	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total domiciliary births .. ..	2,490	2,493	2,290	2,172
Percentage of total notified births ..	33·2	31·8	29·2	27·6
Early discharges from hospital ..	551	655	715	865

Deliveries attended by midwives employed by the County Council during 1964 :—  
(Multiple births are only reckoned as one delivery in this table)

Doctor not booked		Doctor booked		Total
Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	Doctor present at time of delivery of child	Doctor not present at time of delivery of child	
17	65	420	1,645	2,147

Ante-natal supervision is provided by medical officers and midwives at the ante-natal clinics and at certain infant welfare centres, as well as at special midwives' clinics ; in addition, those midwives who are booked by expectant mothers who do not attend clinics, visit their patients at intervals. There is, on the whole, good co-operation between county midwives and general practitioners who undertake domiciliary midwifery under the maternity medical services scheme. A large proportion of women who wish to have a domiciliary delivery are booking their doctor under these arrangements.

#### Notification of Intention to Practise.

It is the duty of every midwife who wishes to practise in the area of a local supervising authority to notify that authority each year of her intention to do so ; the following table shows the number who registered during the year 1964 in various categories (figures for 1963 in brackets).

No. of Midwives	Employed by the County Council	Engaged in private practice	Employed by Hospital Management Committees
*203 (*175)	129 (113)	8 (2)	55 (49)

\*Included in the total are 13 midwives employed at the Military Families Hospital at Catterick Camp.



Medical Aid Records.

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, medical aid was sought on 392 occasions. This compares with 401 in 1963, 358 in 1962 and 537 in 1961. The following shows the stages when midwives had to summon medical aid.

		1961	1962	1963	1964
During pregnancy	..	100	70	78	75
During labour	..	319	210	217	228
During lying-in period	..	45	36	56	49
In respect of child	..	73	42	50	40

The table below shows some of the other special reports submitted by midwives during the year.

Stillbirths	..	25	Rise in temperature of mother	..	16
Death of infant		8	Laying out dead body	..	10

Liability to be a source of Infection.

Twenty notifications were received in 1964 from midwives in accordance with Central Midwives Board rules. The medical officers in charge of the ten administrative areas have been given the duty of ensuring that proper steps are taken by each midwife before she returns to duty. The assistance of the Public Health Laboratory Service is gratefully acknowledged for investigation into ear, nose and throat infections which could endanger mothers and babies.

Stillbirths and Neo-Natal Deaths.

The Area Nursing Officers carried out investigations into 51 stillbirths and 33 neonatal deaths during the year under review.

Premature Births.

PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS						PREMATURE STILL-BIRTHS	
Born in hospital		Born at home or in a nursing home				Born in hospital	Born at home or in a nursing home
		Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home		transferred to hospital on or before 28th day			
Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days	Total	Survived 28 days		
364	329	63	56	18	15	66	8

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Total premature live births	368	390	464	458	489	445
Total premature still-births	70	74	99	82	62	74

Notification of Puerperal Pyrexia.

In 1964, 17 notifications were received and the circumstances of 15 patients who had a rise in temperature were investigated by the area nursing officers.

Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1937.

Two cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year.

### Analgesia used by Midwives.

At the end of 1964, 110 of the 112 domiciliary midwives employed in the Council's service were qualified to use gas and air analgesia.

The following table may be of interest ; it concerns only the midwives employed by the County Council (the figures in brackets are those for 1963).

Domiciliary midwives trained to use gas/air apparatus	Sets of apparatus	Total domiciliary confinements	Patients receiving gas/air from domiciliary midwives	Patients receiving pethidine from domiciliary midwives
110 (111)	103 (101)	2,147 (2,266)	1,632 (1,696)	2,137 (1,186)

### SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING.

In the more populous districts certificated health visitors are employed on health visiting and school nursing. In the rural districts nurses are employed on generalised duties.

Health Visitor/ School Nurses	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
48	54	5

Twenty-five generalised duties nurses hold the health visitors' certificate.

The following table sets out details of cases and visits during 1964.

	Children under 1 year	Children 1—2 years	Children 2—5 years	Persons aged 65 or over	Mentally Disordered persons	Persons discharged from hospitals *	T.B. Households	Households visited for other I.D.	Other households visited
Cases	16,571	7,412	14,218	3,536	77	339	665	153	1,325
Visits	44,060	19,764	33,614	13,374	268	546	2,256	252	4,479

\*Excluding persons discharged from maternity or mental hospitals.

### Training.

The County Council continued to offer six scholarships to suitable applicants to take health visitors' training at the centre of their choice. Two students commenced training at Newcastle-upon-Tyne in October, 1963, and both were successful in the June, 1964, examination.

As in previous years facilities have been offered to Bolton Technical College to enable students to obtain a week's experience on the district with qualified staff.

During the year arrangements were also made for 8 student nurses from the General Infirmary at Leeds, where the 1962 Syllabus of the General Nursing Council had been implemented, to spend one day with a health visitor.



## Liaison with General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals.

It is not usually possible to allocate the services of a health visitor to one medical practice. Close liaison exists in some parts of the Riding but there is scope for improvement in others : this form of co-operation is encouraged where practicable.

The extent to which "follow up" of patients discharged from hospitals depends largely upon each hospital supplying the necessary information. Requests, when made, receive prompt attention : it is vital that some days' notice be given by hospital staff if a special bed or other non-standard equipment is required for the proper home nursing of seriously disabled patients.

## SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICE.

On Teesside and in the Borough of Scarborough, whole-time home nurses are directly employed but elsewhere either combined or generalised duties nurses provide the service.

Whole-time Home Nurses	Combined Duties	Generalised Duties	Part-time Staff
24	31	54	21

There is no night nursing service but, if necessary, nurses do an evening round.

During the year under review, 7,825 patients received 217,149 domiciliary visits as set out below.

Type of Case	Medical	Surgical	Tuberculous	Other Cases
Number of cases ..	5,668	1,808	136	213
Number of visits ..	156,660	41,975	10,458	8,056

Of these, 3,829 were over 65 years of age at the first visit and 499 were under five.

Training is not undertaken by the authority and arrangements are made with the Queen's Institute of District Nursing for suitable candidates to take a three or four months' course.

## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The health visitors are given the duty of stimulating the interest of parents in the vaccination and immunisation of the child population. Unless there is news of an outbreak of infectious disease in the national press or on radio and television many parents are difficult to convince of the merits of protective measures.

During 1964 the Minister of Health confirmed the advice given in 1962 that the offer of primary smallpox vaccination should preferably be made during the second year of life. The Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation also recommended the revaccination of children during school life. Other recommendations regarding records were made and the authority now requires records of primary vaccination and one revaccination of children who have not reached their sixteenth birthdays.

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Due to a shortage of health visitors, particularly in the densely populated Teesside area, the immunity rate had not been as high as is desirable but during the year under review the staffing position improved and is reflected in the following figures.

	CHILDREN BORN IN THE YEARS							Total
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	
Primary series ..	2309	3156	447	150	63	364	29	6518
Booster doses ..	4	40	70	36	141	2602	78	2971

Completed primary courses rose by 1,012 and boosters by 486. This represents an 18% increase of primary immunisation over the previous year. 63.6% of children born in 1963 had been immunised by the end of 1964.

### Smallpox Vaccination.

In November, 1962, the issue by the Ministry of Health of a circular recommending the change of the optimum age for routine vaccination to the second year of life has altered the pattern of the smallpox immunity rate. All County Council medical officers are now offering vaccination when a child is a year old, but some general practitioners still vaccinate during the first year. Primary vaccination rose by 741 during 1964 as compared with the previous year. However, more persuasion by the health visitors is needed as only 28% of those children born in 1962 and 1963 have been vaccinated.

Age at date Vaccination	Number of persons Vaccinated or Revaccinated	
	Vaccination	Revaccination
0—3 months ..	267	—
3—6 months ..	249	—
6—9 months ..	114	—
9—12 months ..	169	8
1 year ..	1,021	22
2—4 years ..	261	59
5—14 years ..	141	384
15 or over ..	307	395
Total ..	2,529	868

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The following table shows the use of Sabin and Salk vaccine during 1964 when the immunity rate was 56.6%.

Year of Birth	SABIN			SALK		
	Primary Vaccination	Reinforcing doses		Primary Vaccination	Reinforcing doses	
	3 Doses	After 2 Injections of Salk	After 3 or more Injections of Salk, etc.	2 Injections or 3rd Injection of quadruple vaccine	3 Injections or 4th Injection of quadruple vaccine	4 Injections or 5th quadruple
1964 ..	934			22		
1963 ..	3,658			80		
1962 ..	986			7		
1961 ..	433			5		
1943-1960	1,106			40		
1933-1942	295			20		
Others ..	261			42		
Total ..	7,673	104	3,920	216	123	1



### Whooping Cough Immunisation.

With the re-introduction of combined and triple antigens, most children are immunised against whooping cough whilst receiving protection against diphtheria and tetanus. The immunity rate at the end of 1964 was 62.4%, an increase of 6.4% on the previous year. The table following shows immunisation by years of birth.

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-59	1950-54	Total
Primary course	2,171	3,056	393	125	57	248	7	6,057

### SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Ambulance Service has been provided in the following ways :—

1. A direct service by the Health Committee.
2. Customer arrangements with adjoining authorities.

#### Stations.

There are thirteen depots and stations in the Riding (see below).

A new station at Haxby came into use in December, 1964. A new administrative block was taken into use at Thirsk in January, 1964, and an extension to Bainbridge was completed in December, 1964.

#### Radio Control.

A system of radio control continues to operate from the Police masts at Cold Kirkby, Ravenscar and Eston Nab. The second half of the replacement programme to change the old equipment in order to conform with the new G.P.O. Regulations was completed by the purchase of 30 radio sets in June, 1964.

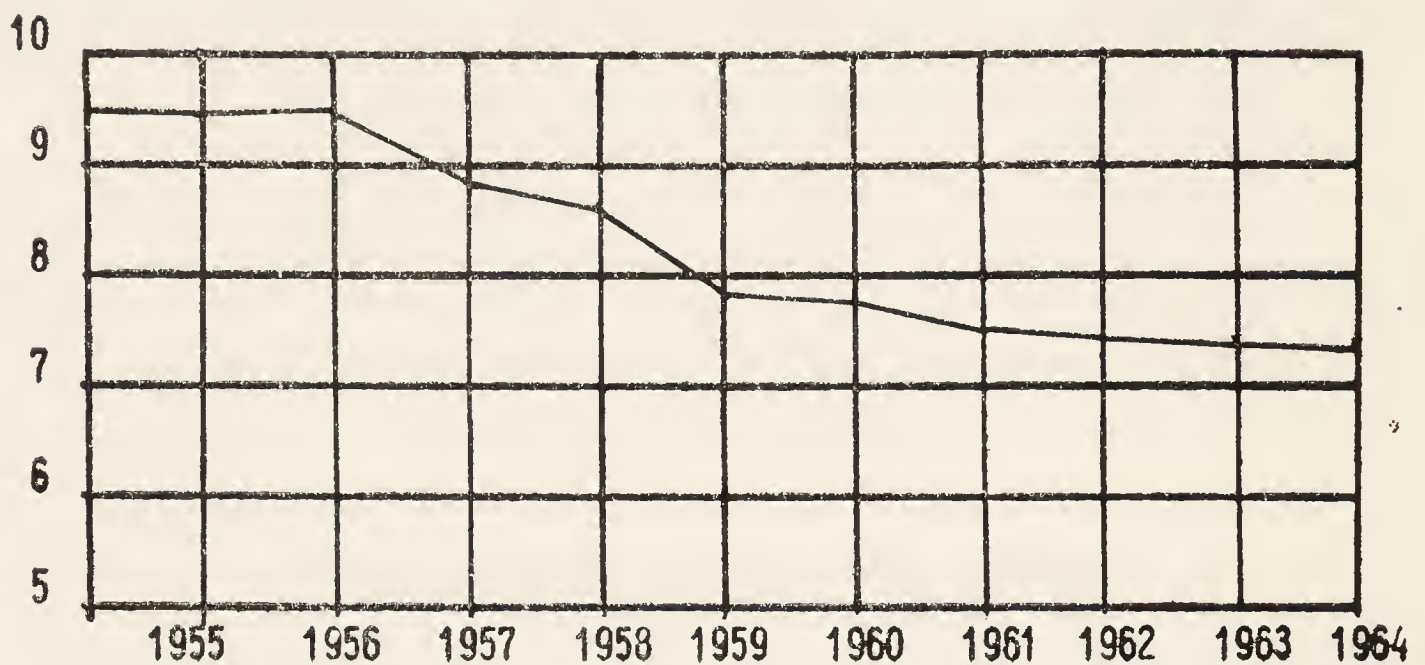
#### Statistics.

The continued expansion of hospital out-patient facilities again further increased the demand on the Ambulance Service.

It will be noted, however, that although there were increases of 10,307 patients and 74,295 miles between 1963 and 1964, the distance travelled per patient was again slightly less.

Year	Patients	Mileage
1955 ..	149,399	1,402,950
1956 ..	147,062	1,390,834
1957 ..	140,147	1,288,011
1958 ..	144,953	1,242,171
1959 ..	152,763	1,251,459
1960 ..	161,810	1,288,422
1961 ..	174,792	1,321,770
1962 ..	184,893	1,373,503
1963 ..	193,643	1,421,580
1964 ..	203,950	1,490,880

Average Annual Mileage per Patient



### Personnel and Vehicles.

The number of station personnel directly employed by the County Council on the 31st December, 1964, and the number of vehicles at each station were as follows :—

			Personnel	Vehicles
Redcar	..	..	22	10
Scarborough	..	..	19	9
Malton	..	..	6	5
Northallerton	..	..	8	6
Thirsk	..	..	8	6
Haxby	..	..	8	5
Richmond	..	..	8	6
Whitby	..	..	4	3
Thornaby	..	..	7	5
Kirkbymoorside	..	..	4	4
Bainbridge	..	..	3	3
Guisborough	..	..	8	6
Carlin How	..	..	5	4
Reserve	..	..		2
			<hr/> 110 <hr/>	<hr/> 74 <hr/>

The establishment of ambulance vehicles was increased during the year by 2. There are 33 large traditional ambulances and 41 dual purpose vehicles. Eight of the large vehicles have diesel engines : these will ultimately be replaced by vehicles using petrol.



## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS— CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### (a) TUBERCULOSIS.

The proposals made by the County Council under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as approved by the Minister of Health provide for the carrying out of the Health Committee's functions by area sub-committees ; in fact several of the functions of the Health Committee under Section 28 are carried out by area after-care committees. Care committees are established in four out of ten health areas ; care work in the other six is carried out directly by the local health sub-committees ; the grants made during 1964 are set out below.

Extra nourishment, beds, bedding and nursing requisites can be obtained on a recommendation made by a chest physician or by a general practitioner to the local health office, or to County Hall.

Materials for occupational therapy for patients discharged from sanatoria are provided through voluntary organisations, *e.g.* the British Red Cross Society, or by care committees.

Each person notified as suffering from tuberculosis can obtain on the recommendation of the chest physician one pint of extra milk per day without charge. Additional nourishment is provided by care committees on the recommendation of the family practitioner or of the chest physician in special cases.

Local housing authorities have co-operated well in the matter of re-housing tuberculous families ; help is generally readily given by housing allocation committees. In the course of follow up some 869 home contacts of tuberculous families have been examined by the chest physician : 11 of these contacts received some degree of specialist treatment for tuberculosis.

It has been the practice since 1950 to reimburse care committees the amount of their approved expenditure for the previous year. During the financial year 1964-65 grants were made to the various committees to enable them to assist tuberculous patients and patients suffering from other forms of illness ; details of these grants are as follows :—

Care Committee	Gross Expenditure	Income from non-C.C. sources	Net expenditure reimbursed by County Council
Eston .. ..	£ 436	£ 58	£ 378
Whitby .. ..	60	6	54
Scarborough .. ..	257	—	257

### (b) MENTAL ILLNESS OR DEFECTIVENESS.

Arrangements for the care and after-care of persons suffering from mental illness or defectiveness are dealt with by the mental health services sub-committee of the Health Committee ; see page 24 for details of the work of this standing sub-committee.

### (c) OTHER TYPES OF ILLNESS.

As regards illness generally, certain items of equipment, *e.g.* special beds and mattresses, can be obtained on request from local health offices ; in addition each home nurse has access to a supply of nursing requisites which she may lend to a patient without charge. Health visitors are being used by medical officers of health in most areas to follow up cases of notifiable disease and to ensure that adequate nursing is available for those not in hospital. They are better able to give advice to parents on the prevention of further infection and the care of children than other staff, particularly now that terminal disinfection has been virtually abandoned except after certain serious diseases, *e.g.* tuberculosis, typhoid fever and smallpox.



## (d) CONVALESCENT HOME ACCOMMODATION.

Convalescent accommodation was offered to 27 individuals in 1964 as compared with 34 in 1963, 30 in 1962, 26 in 1961, and 53 in 1955. Accommodation is found for adults and children of both sexes and is limited to a maximum stay of 4 weeks. As this service is a type of holiday-rest service for those who are "run-down," care has to be exercised to guard against persons using it as a means of obtaining a holiday for little or no cost.

The following table gives details of admissions to convalescent homes through the County Council's scheme in 1964 :—

Convalescent Home	No. admitted				Total Stay in days	Aver. Stay in days	Cost including travelling	Amount Recovered	Nett cost (excluding admini- stration)
	Adults		Child- ren						
	M	F	M	F					
Blackburn, St. Anne's ..	3	3	—	—	84	14·0	£ s. d. 87 11 0	£ s. d. 28 19 10	£ s. d. 58 11 2
Bearwood, Scarborough	1	14	1	—	203	12·7	182 16 6	52 9 8	130 6 10
Derby House, Redcar ..	—	1	—	—	14	14·0	9 0 0	—	9 0 0
Semon, Ilkley ..	—	3	—	—	56	18·7	60 18 0	16 9 2	44 8 10
West Kirby ..	—	—	—	1	25	25·0	40 17 6	1 7 6	39 10 0

The North Riding is fortunate in having in Filey Road, Scarborough, a convalescent unit for children : the cost of this unit comes out of the Hospital Vote of the National Health Service.

## PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1964, 42 newly appointed employees of the Children's Committee were medically examined and had chest x-rays in connection with their work or proposed employment in close contact with groups of children.

In addition to the above, 494 persons employed by the Education Committee had a chest x-ray and the department dealt with the x-ray of 151 applicants for admission to a teachers training college apart from those candidates who completed their own arrangements.

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Advice on personal and environmental hygiene is freely given by health visitors to mothers with children under school age and to families in which a clinical case of tuberculosis has occurred ; generally the advice is welcomed and accepted. Advice is also given on health matters at infant welfare centres, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, both orally and by means of pamphlets. Members of the medical and nursing staff and two members of the lay staff have given talks ; the county health inspectors have systematically dealt with the peculiar problems of food handling in talks given to employees in the school meals service. A film projector has been provided by the Council to help in this work : films are hired from time to time and a number of films are leased under 6 year agreements. The provision of more new clinics with adequate waiting rooms, capable of being blacked out makes health shows more easy to organise. Leaflets, posters and films were used and talks given to draw attention to the hazards to health of air pollution including the smoking of cigarettes.

### CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The County Council provide a chiropody treatment service for

- (a) Men aged 65 years and over.
- (b) Women aged 60 years and over (from November, 1964).
- (c) The physically handicapped.
- (d) The mentally disordered.
- (e) Expectant mothers.

Prior to 1962 chiropody had been provided without financial assistance from the County Council by voluntary organisations in certain areas in the Riding. In that year the Council's scheme was inaugurated.

The scheme provides for treatment of those in the approved categories when referred by a registered medical practitioner or a County Council district nurse, midwife, health visitor or school nurse. The standard charge made to patients is 2/- for each treatment ; persons over 65 whose sole income is derived from one of the state pensions or from the National Assistance Board, are not required to pay anything. Treatment is largely centred on fixed clinics, although urgent cases who are unable to travel by public transport are provided with treatment at home or transported to a fixed centre in an ambulance service vehicle or a hospital service car.

Whole-time or part-time chiropodists treated 7,484 patients at 29 centres : the same chiropodists also gave 559 domiciliary treatments. Chiropodists employed by voluntary associations treated 5,854 patients at 11 centres : 679 domiciliary treatments were also provided through these organisations.

The chiropody service will continue to expand but this expansion will be conditioned by the number of qualified chiropodists becoming available. The expansion to date has been considerable, the service having trebled in the 3 years since its inception.

### SECTION 29—HOME HELP SERVICE.

The home help service continues to develop. In 1947, 46 families were given help by 45 part-time helpers as compared with 681 families in 1954, 953 families in 1958, 1,263 in 1960, 1,431 in 1961, 1,583 in 1962, 1,731 in 1963, and 1,912 in 1964. In December, 1957, the number of helpers employed by the County Council was 25 whole-time and 150 part-time ; in December, 1964, the corresponding service had 18 whole-time and 464 part-time employees. It has been found desirable in rural areas to employ part-time domestic helps in order to avoid waste of travelling time.

Priority is given (i) to women having a domiciliary confinement, (ii) to persons requiring help because of sickness or pregnancy of the housewife or her absence in hospital, (iii) to other cases of acute illness particularly of children, where there is a number of healthy children to be cared for, and (iv) to aged persons or chronic sick persons who are unable to obtain admission to hospital. During the year under review the establishment was increased from 180 to 195 full-time helps or their equivalent in part-time workers.



At the end of 1964 the standard charge to persons obtaining home helps was 4/4 per hour ; recovery of whole or part of the cost of providing the service from the person receiving domestic help is assessed according to a scale. The following table gives the number of helps employed, the hours worked, the families who received help and those who paid the standard charge in each of the ten health areas of the Riding.

Area	Home Helps			Recipients of Home Help	
	Employed or registered at end of year		Hours worked	No. who received help	No. who paid standard charge
	Whole-time	Part-time			
Thornaby ..	10	29	45,132	221	30
Eston ..	1	42	63,297	275	5
Redcar ..	—	39	45,473	294	41
Guisborough ..	3	24	33,889	143	7
Whitby ..	—	20	17,257	116	32
Ryedale ..	—	77	33,783	116	4
Bulmer ..	—	54	28,140	161	13
Wensleydale ..	—	66	36,584	139	8
Richmond ..	—	75	33,046	118	18
Scarborough ..	6	27	37,989	329	69
Totals ..	20	453	374,590	1,912	227

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

The emphasis on “ community care ” continues and points the way for development of the mental health service. A close liaison between the hospital and local authority services has facilitated movement between them, and augurs well for the future. The growing interest of voluntary bodies is most encouraging, and has been fostered by talks given at their meetings and by inviting organised visits to training centres.

#### Mental Illness.

A comprehensive service is provided throughout the Riding. Admissions to hospital are arranged, at the request of general practitioners, by the seven mental welfare officers, who also work on a rota system so as to be available for consultation or emergency admissions at all hours. The mental welfare officers also provide after-care for discharged patients, and a psychiatric social worker is available to assist in suitable cases. Out-patient clinics are now held at Scarborough, Whitby and Northallerton, and all are working to capacity and making full use of the services of the mental welfare officers.

The hostels provided by the York and Darlington County Boroughs and by the Mental After-Care Association have again been used for the rehabilitation of suitable discharged patients.

#### Admissions to Hospital.

Procedure	1961	1962	1963	1964
(i) Section 5 (Informal)	218	188	247	229
(ii) Section 25 ..	32	20	34	35
(iii) Section 26 ..	15	17	18	29
(iv) Section 29 ..	87	140	105	117
(v) Section 40 ..	—	3	1	1
(vi) Section 60 ..	1	1	2	3
(vii) Section 135 ..	—	2	1	—
Totals ..	353	371	408	414

The figures for years prior to 1961 have been omitted as they relate to admissions under the old procedures and provide no basis for comparison.

**Number of Patients referred during the year to 31-12-64.**

Referred by	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	1	—	136	214	—	—	6	6	1	—	142	220	363
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	63	182	—	—	3	4	—	—	66	186	252
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	—	1	31	119	—	—	2	2	—	1	33	121	155
(d) Local education authorities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	27	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	27	10	37
(f) Other sources ..	—	—	23	41	—	—	4	2	—	—	27	43	70
(g) Totals ..	1	1	280	564	—	—	15	16	1	1	295	580	877

**Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-64.**

Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Totals				Grand Total
Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
2	—	157	283	—	—	8	14	2	—	165	297	464

**Visits made in connection with the care and after-care of patients—3,611.****The Elderly Mentally Infirm.**

There is a growing need for special residential accommodation for this group. Further discussions have taken place during the year between the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee and the County Homes and Welfare Committee, and it has now been decided that a hostel should be provided by the former committee.

**Mental Subnormality.**

My thanks are again due to the psychiatrists employed by the Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne Regional Hospital Boards for their invaluable help, both in the assessment of difficult cases and in the provision of short term care at their respective hospitals. The latter service is widely used, not only in cases of domestic crisis but also to enable parents to take holidays. A monthly clinic, staffed by a consultant from Aycliffe Hospital, has been established at Northallerton and is meeting a long-felt need.

The mental welfare officers continue to provide social work services for patients living at home and to assist in the rehabilitation of those discharged from hospitals. The youth clubs organised at Scarborough and Redcar have proved most successful.



### Admissions to Hospital.

1. 19 long-stay patients were admitted during the year, but there were still 11 on the urgent waiting list at 31-12-64.

Admissions, discharges and deaths during 1964, with comparative figures for the five preceding years, are given in the following table :—

Year	Admitted		Discharged		Deaths	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1959 ..	17	6	10	7	1	5
1960 ..	21	10	6	3	5	7
1961 ..	8	10	6	7	1	4
1962 ..	7	6	6	1	5	6
1963 ..	8	10	1	2	5	4
1964 ..	11	8	1	2	7	4

2. Number of patients in Local Health Authority area on waiting lists for admission to hospital at 31-12-64.

	Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	5	5	—	1	11
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ..	—	—	—	3	7	7	1	—	7	7	1	3	18
(c) Totals ..	—	—	—	3	12	12	1	1	12	12	1	4	29

3. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (*e.g.* to relieve the family).

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	2	1	5	1	20	14	6	7	22	15	11	8	56
(b) To L.A. residential accomodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Totals ..	2	1	5	1	20	14	6	7	22	15	11	8	56

## 4. Number of patients referred during the year to 31-12-64.

Referred by	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment ..	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	9
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Local education authorities ..	15	9	24	15	5	2	—	—	20	11	24	15	70
(e) Police and courts ..	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	5
(f) Other sources ..	2	6	4	9	8	7	2	5	10	13	6	14	43
(g) Totals ..	17	15	41	25	14	10	2	6	31	25	43	31	130



## 5. Total number of patients under Local Health Authority care at 31-12-64.

	Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Totals				Grand Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Total number ..	28	41	206	170	84	66	59	66	112	107	265	236	720
(b) Attending day training centre ..	17	26	17	18	46	39	7	5	63	65	24	23	175
Awaiting entry thereto ..	—	—	—	1	3	3	—	—	3	3	—	1	7
(c) Resident in residential Training Centre	—	—	12	4	—	—	2	5	—	—	14	9	23
Awaiting residence therein ..	3	2	7	3	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	3	15
(d) Receiving home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awaiting home training ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Resident in L.A. Home/Hostel ..	2	2	—	—	4	2	—	—	6	4	—	—	10
Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Resident at L.A. expense in other residential homes/ hostels ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
(f) Receiving home visits and not included under (b) to (e) ..	8	14	172	145	36	24	49	56	44	38	221	201	504

Visits made to subnormal patients—2,895.

### Junior Training Centres.

The adaptation and equipment of part of the former Sir William Turner's School, Redcar, as a replacement for the Grangetown premises were completed early in the year, and the Cleveland Centre opened there after the Easter holiday. The new centre was officially opened on 29-9-64 by Mrs. J. T. Fletcher. The Ministry of Health gave approval to the building of a new centre at Morton-on-Swale and, at the end of the year, plans had been approved by the Health Committee and tenders were being sought.

The Supervisor of "The Dales" Centre was awarded the N.A.M.H. Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped on completion of her course at the University of Sheffield. An Assistant Supervisor from the same centre began a similar course in September.

An additional Assistant Supervisor was appointed at the Alderman Cockerill Centre, Scarborough, in accordance with the new staffing standard approved by the Mental Health Services Sub-Committee on 17-1-64. The remaining 5 East Riding children were transferred from the Scarborough Centre to their own authority's new centre at Driffield at the beginning of the year.

Details of attendances of children at junior training centres are given below :—

Centre	Attendance		Staff		
	Number on register at 31-12-64	Percentage attendance	Supervisors	Assistant Supervisors	Temporary Assistant Supervisors
Alderman Cockerill, Scarborough	25	74%	1	2	—
Cleveland, Grangetown, Redcar	58	83%	1	4	—
"The Dales," .. Morton-on-Swale	37	79%	1	2	1

A number of children continued attendance at junior training centres controlled by other bodies. In December, 1964, the figures were :—

Centre	Number attending
York .. .. .	17
Middlesbrough .. .. .	1
Darlington .. .. .	1
Claypenny Hospital School ..	11

### Residential Hostel for Children.

The first children were admitted to "Seamer Mount" on 15-1-64, and the hostel was gradually brought into full use as its teething troubles were overcome. Every effort has been made to provide a homely atmosphere for the children. The official opening of "Seamer Mount" was performed by County Alderman J. Hudson on 23-6-64.

At 31-12-64 there were 10 children in residence, 4 of whom returned home for week-ends.



## Industrial Training Centre.

Staff difficulties continued throughout most of the year, but a new warden and matron commenced duty on 29-9-64. An additional instructor, to specialise in garden work, was appointed at the beginning of the year.

Development of the centre proceeded, and the following training groups were established :—

(a) *Domestic.*

All the domestic work of the centre is carried out by this group.

(b) *Laundry.*

A well equipped laundry has been provided, and this group now undertakes all laundry work for the centre and for two homes for the elderly. Further expansion is contemplated.

(c) *Woodwork and Metalwork.*

This group performs a good deal of maintenance work on the premises, and produces many saleable articles. It will construct the second stage of the greenhouse, which is now in course of planning. The loft over the former stables is to be adapted to provide better workshop accommodation for this group.

(d) *Farm.*

Hay, cereal and potato crops have been produced, and it is hoped that the care of livestock can be introduced.

(e) *Garden.*

This group maintains the grounds and provides some fresh vegetables for the establishment. The production of soft fruit and Christmas trees for sale is under consideration.

The total number of trainees at the end of the year was 57, made up as follows :—

		Non-Resident	Resident
Boys	..	19	14
Girls	..	15	9

4 boys and 4 girls were discharged during the year ; 5 took up employment and 3 (girls) left to help at home.

The interest of voluntary bodies in the work of the centre has been most gratifying. Members of the Women's Voluntary Services and individual volunteers have attended regularly in the evenings to help with social and educational training, including dress-making, and several organised parties have visited.

## SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

## (a) Tuberculosis.

## New Cases.

The number of notifications of all forms of tuberculosis received in 1964 was 98 as compared with 127 in 1963 and 108 in 1962.

Table I shows the number of new notifications during the last twelve years :—

TABLE I.

Year	Total	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1953 ..	266	231	35
1954 ..	233	202	31
1955 ..	193	169	24
1956 ..	214	192	22
1957 ..	175	156	19
1958 ..	192	169	23
1959 ..	137	118	19
1960 ..	113	99	14
1961 ..	142	128	14
1962 ..	108	97	11
1963 ..	127	118	9
1964 ..	98	85	13

Table II shows the number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis in age and sex groupings and Table III the age and sex distribution of new cases notified and deaths during the year.

TABLE II.

## Formal Notification.

Age-Periods	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													Total (all ages)
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Pulmonary—														
Males ..	1	—	5	1	—	4	1	8	12	7	13	5	1	58
Females ..	—	—	—	—	1	6	3	3	8	4	1	—	1	27
Non- Pulmonary														
Males ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	7
Females ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	1	6



TABLE III.

Age Periods	NEW CASES NOTIFIED				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5- ..	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
15- ..	25	20	2	4	1	—	1	—
45- ..	20	5	3	1	3	—	—	1
65- ..	6	1	—	1	9	1	2	—

In Table IV the distribution of new cases district by district with comparative figures for the five preceeding years is given : the deaths from tuberculosis are similarly set out in Table 5 at the end of this report.

TABLE IV.

District	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964	
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.
URBAN DISTRICTS.												
1. Eston ..	33	3	29	1	30	2	13	1	17	1	14	1
2. Guisborough ..	5	—	6	—	9	2	2	—	4	—	1	—
3. Loftus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	1	1
4. Malton ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. Northallerton ..	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
6. Pickering ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Redcar ..	16	—	12	2	10	2	7	1	13	—	10	—
8. Richmond ..	7	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	2	1
9. Saltburn ..	10	1	2	—	4	—	3	1	7	1	2	1
10. Scalby ..	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	3	—
11. Scarborough ..	6	1	11	1	13	3	11	1	10	2	11	3
12. Skelton & Brotton	—	—	1	—	2	—	5	—	8	—	3	—
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	13	1	7	—	10	1	10	—	10	1	3	1
14. Whitby ..	1	—	—	—	5	—	8	—	4	—	2	—
Total Urban ..	95	6	72	4	90	11	64	4	80	5	53	8
RURAL DISTRICTS.												
1. Aysgarth ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Bedale ..	1	—	2	1	4	—	1	—	2	—	2	—
3. Croft ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	—
4. Easingwold ..	1	1	3	2	3	—	2	—	1	—	2	—
5. Flaxton ..	3	3	3	3	13	1	4	2	4	1	7	1
6. Helmsley ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
8. Leyburn ..	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—
9. Malton ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Masham ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Northallerton ..	1	4	1	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	1
12. Pickering ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	2	—
13. Reeth ..	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Richmond ..	4	—	7	—	4	—	5	—	4	—	8	1
15. Scarborough ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
16. Startforth ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—
17. Stokesley ..	3	1	5	1	3	1	4	2	13	1	5	—
18. Thirsk ..	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	1	—
19. Wath ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
20. Whitby ..	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	4	—	3	2
Total Rural ..	23	13	27	10	38	3	33	7	38	4	32	5
Administrative County	118	19	99	14	128	14	97	11	118	9	85	13

## Deaths and Death Rate.

19 deaths were ascribed to tuberculosis in 1964 as compared with 12 in 1963, 16 in 1962, and 35 in 1958. Modern drugs have improved the prognosis in this disease : reference to table 5 will show where notifications were made.

		Death from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths	..	31	26	26	32	14	11	15	8	15
Rate per 1,000 population	..	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.019	0.04

		Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.								
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
No. of deaths	..	3	5	9	2	5	2	1	4	4
Rate per 1,000 population	..	0.008	0.01	0.02	0.005	0.01	0.004	0.002	0.010	0.010

The whole-time and part-time health visiting staff of the Riding made 2,256 visits in connection with the after-care of tuberculous persons. The home nurses also made 10,458 visits to 136 tuberculous patients.

Contacts of cases of tuberculosis are examined by the chest physicians. This procedure also applies in those cases where tuberculosis is not ascertained until after the death of the patient. In the County area during 1964, 869 contacts were examined as a result of 85 notified cases of pulmonary disease. Of the 869 contacts examined 5 were found to have clinical tuberculosis.

There is no specific county-wide scheme for ascertaining early cases amongst children and others. Some are detected by the mass radiography service ; others are referred to chest physicians by general practitioners ; they are then kept under supervision and if necessary admitted to hospital. Mass radiography surveys are helpful but are only held at infrequent intervals in the more populated parts of the Riding. The selective radiography of patients referred by family doctors is more productive of results than the regular visits of the M.M.R. units ; experience shows that the same group of volunteers come forward each time and those who fear the result stay away.

Many cases of tuberculosis after reaching quiescence return to their former employment. If that is entirely unsuitable, the patient is referred to the Ministry of Labour Resettlement Officer with a view to finding more suitable work. Disablement Resettlement Officer and chest physicians have generally kept in close touch regarding quiescent and "cured" cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

## (b) Venereal Diseases.

It will be seen from the table below that after a low figure of 180 persons treated for the first time in 1955 a steady increase has taken place and during 1964, 63 more patients were treated as new cases than in 1963.

In his report for 1964, the consultant venereologist for the Tees-side area, Dr. E. Campbell, states that there has been a rise of 18% over the previous year in the incidence of venereal diseases. Whilst the figures for Darlington Clinic show only a slight increase, those at Stockton and Middlesbrough show a marked increase and bearing in mind that patients often prefer to attend a clinic outside the area in which they live, the increased incidence can be spread over the area as a whole.

The following table gives the summary of the first attendances made by North Riding patients at the hospital named during certain years between 1950 and 1964.



Treatment Centre	Number of North Riding patients treated for the first time									
	1950	1952	1954	1955	1957	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Darlington Hundens Hospital ..	55	24	41	22	21	32	24	29	29	34
Harrogate General Hospital ..	11	1	9	2	3	—	—	—	7	7
Leeds General Infirmary	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middlesbrough General Hospital ..	159	112	105	90	101	114	112	102	116	143
St. Mary's Hospital .. Scarborough ..	95	74	37	32	33	37	46	34	33	51
Stockton & Thornaby Hospital ..	33	33	17	7	15	21	17	21	11	27
York County Hospital	27	30	27	26	39	32	54	68	82	79
South Shields ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	386	276	237	180	213	236	253	254	278	341

(c) **Other Infectious Diseases.**

Information about the incidence of all other notifiable diseases is given in tabular form in Part F—Statistical Tables.

There were 4,158 notified cases of measles (2,931 in 1963) with one death. This death was the seventh in the past decade.

Notifications of whooping cough numbered 393 as against 293 in 1963. There was no death from this condition.

One case of poliomyelitis was notified compared with 2 the previous year.

**PART D—ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.**

The following statistics summarise the work of the county health inspectors during 1964.

	Visits	Samples
Visits in relation to works of water supply .. ..	71	
Samples of water submitted for examination .. ..		1,014
Visits in relation to works of sewage disposal .. ..	215	
Visits to school premises (all purposes) .. ..	1,559	
Samples of school milk supplies .. ..		1,497
Samples of milk from Children's and Old People's Homes ..		95
Food and Drugs Act, 1955—		
Milk Ring Tests—identification of infected animals ..		963
Samples of milk taken during retail sale .. ..		3,368
Milk (S.D.) Regulations, 1963—inspections .. ..	1,124	
Inspections of pasteurising plants and premises .. ..	143	
Samples of milk taken from pasteurising plants .. ..		206
Bottle rinses taken at pasteurising dairies .. ..		189
Bottle rinses taken at dealers' dairies .. ..		129
School canteens and kitchens .. ..	174	85
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957 .. ..	574	
Refuse Disposal—inspection of tips .. ..	74	
Swimming Baths—water purification .. ..	58	48
Ministry meetings or inquiries attended .. ..	14	
Miscellaneous visits .. ..	345	
	<hr/> 4,351	<hr/> 7,594

These figures are comparable with those for 1963 when it was stated that the desired frequency of sampling had been reached ; the only significant increase—approximately one third—has been in the number of samples taken under Section 31 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for identification of infected animals. Reasons for this increase are given in detail in this report under the heading of “ Milk and Dairies.”

Statutory tests and biological examination of samples taken by the county health inspectors have been carried out by the directors and staffs of the Hull, Middlesbrough and Northallerton Public Health Laboratories without whose co-operation progress in eliminating contamination and preventing infection reaching the consumer would not have been possible ; their services are greatly appreciated, as is the full and amicable co-operation which exists between the county health inspectors on the one hand and the county district public health inspectors and the river board inspectors on the other.

In addition to their duties outlined elsewhere in this report, the county health inspectors have :—

- (a) given lectures on hygiene and sanitation to Civil Defence personnel in the advanced training classes of the Ambulance and First Aid Sections ; and
- (b) inspected school sites in regard to drainage problems, prepared reports on proposed caravan sites and upon the suitability of premises for registration under the Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

### WATER SUPPLIES.

The distribution of water undertakings throughout the Riding remains unchanged since the last Report. There are four Water Boards, two Water Companies and two Local Authorities responsible for the supply of water throughout the Riding ; the accompanying map shows the areas supplied. The acquisition of the Thirsk Water Company by the Ryedale Joint Water Board was the subject of a Public Inquiry convened by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in July, at which objections to the proposed merger were heard by a Ministry Engineer.

The Minister rejected the submissions of the objectors on the advice of his Engineer and indicated that he proposed to make an Order under the First Schedule of the Water Act as soon as possible. This Order, known as the Ryedale Joint Water Order, 1964, was enacted on the 7th October, 1964, with an operative date of the 5th November, 1964.

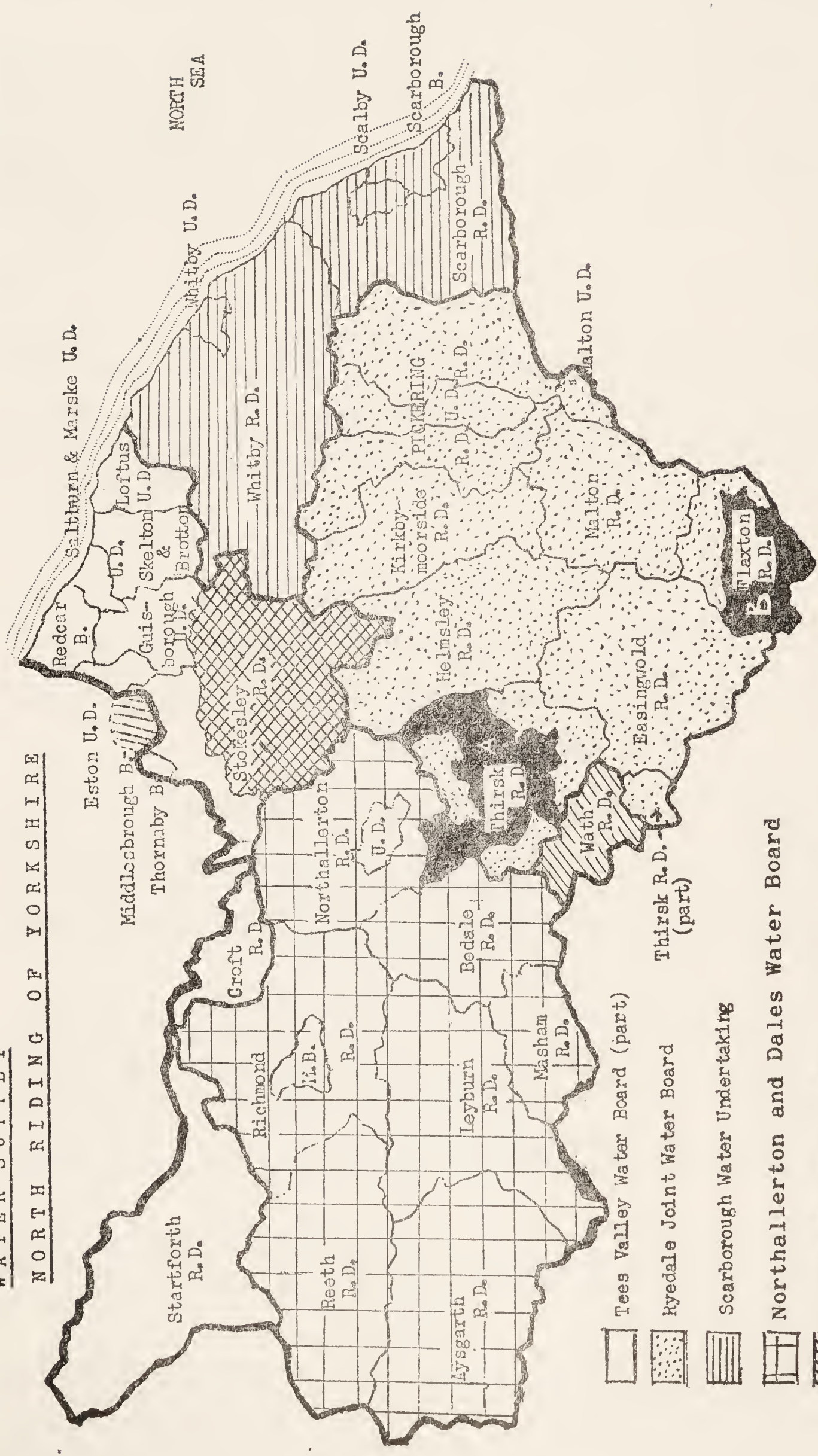
One major scheme of water supply and one extension of an existing supply with the provision of additional reservoir capacity were submitted for grant aid during the year. They were :—

The Northallerton and Dales Water Board submitted the Reeth Regional Supply Scheme Stage I—for the supply of water to the population between West Stonesdale and Gunnerside. The cost of this scheme was £74,280 and it was approved in principle.

The Scarborough Water Undertaking submitted a scheme for the supply of water to the Camp Hill Village Trust which involved an extension of the existing water main and the construction of a new 20,000 gallons capacity reservoir ; the estimated cost of this scheme was £6,200 and it was approved in principle.



WATER SUPPLY  
NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE



Stokesley R.D.C. supplies to be incorporated in  
Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board



Thirsk Water Company

York Water Company (part)

The Chief County Health Inspector investigated these schemes and prepared reports which formed the bases of the County Council's observations to the water undertakers concerned.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government convened five meetings during the year to consider the undermentioned schemes : -

Authority	Date of meeting	Scheme
Thirsk District Water Company Ltd.	1-1-64	Investigation into measures for the prevention of pollution of supplies to Boltby and Thirlby areas.
	20-5-64	Investigation into the proposals for treating the water from Boltby reservoir.
Scarborough Water Undertaking	3-6-64	Proposal to extract water from the River Esk at Ruswarp.
Ryedale Joint Water Board	21-7-64	Take-over of the Thirsk Water Company's Undertaking— Ryedale Joint Water Board Order, 1964.
Scarborough Water Undertaking	6-10-64	Proposed water supply schemes for Hackness, Harwood Dale, Staintondale, Suffield and Ravenscar in the Scarborough rural district.

The Chief County Health Inspector attended these meetings on behalf of the County Council and submitted reports thereon.

Visits of inspection of existing sources of supply and work in progress were made on 71 occasions and 1,014 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these 96.7% were satisfactory and 3.3% were not. Most of these samples were taken from school supplies and particular attention was paid to supplies showing evidence of contamination. In accordance with arrangements with the Ryedale Joint Water Board, samples were taken from the headworks at weekly intervals throughout the year. All samples of chlorinated water were satisfactory. Five samples of raw water were unsatisfactory.

The number of schools requiring to boil water owing to contamination of supplies at source was reduced to four at the end of the year under review. All were schools in isolated parts of the Western Dales.

Five samples were taken for chemical analysis in connection with the corrosive action of water supplies on metals, in particular plumbo-solvency in the Whitby rural district.

A summary of the activities of water supply undertakings in local government areas is as follows :—

- |                |    |   |
|----------------|----|---|
| LOFTUS U.D.    | .. | A supply of water was provided by Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board to Liverton and Liverton Mines areas.   |
| MASHAM R.D.    | .. | A new 90,000 gallons storage reservoir was completed by the Northallerton and Dales Water Board.  |
| STOKESLEY R.D. | .. | A scheme was completed to augment the existing supplies to Castle Leavington, Kirkleavington, Low Worsall and part of High Worsall from the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board supply. New schemes were completed to augment supplies to Kirby, Hilton, Middleton and Ingleby Barwick. |



THIRSK R.D.

.. Work was commenced by the Ryedale Water Board on the installation of chlorination plant for the Boltby supply which is not being used until treatment plant is completed. Chlorination plant for Kepwick source of supply was installed during the year.

Apart from the foregoing special projects, water supply activities during the year have consisted mainly of the extension of supplies to serve new building development. A total of 132,536 houses are now supplied by mains ; 4,324 houses are not connected to mains but these are mainly isolated dwellings which are not within reasonable distance of mains supply and connections thereto would not be economical. Officers of county districts and water boards took 2,054 samples of water for bacteriological examination ; of these 194 were unsatisfactory. Nine were taken for chemical analysis. The percentage of unsatisfactory samples on bacteriological examination in relation to the total number of samples taken during the last five years is as follows :—

1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
15.4%	14.1%	13.0%	14.1%	9.4%

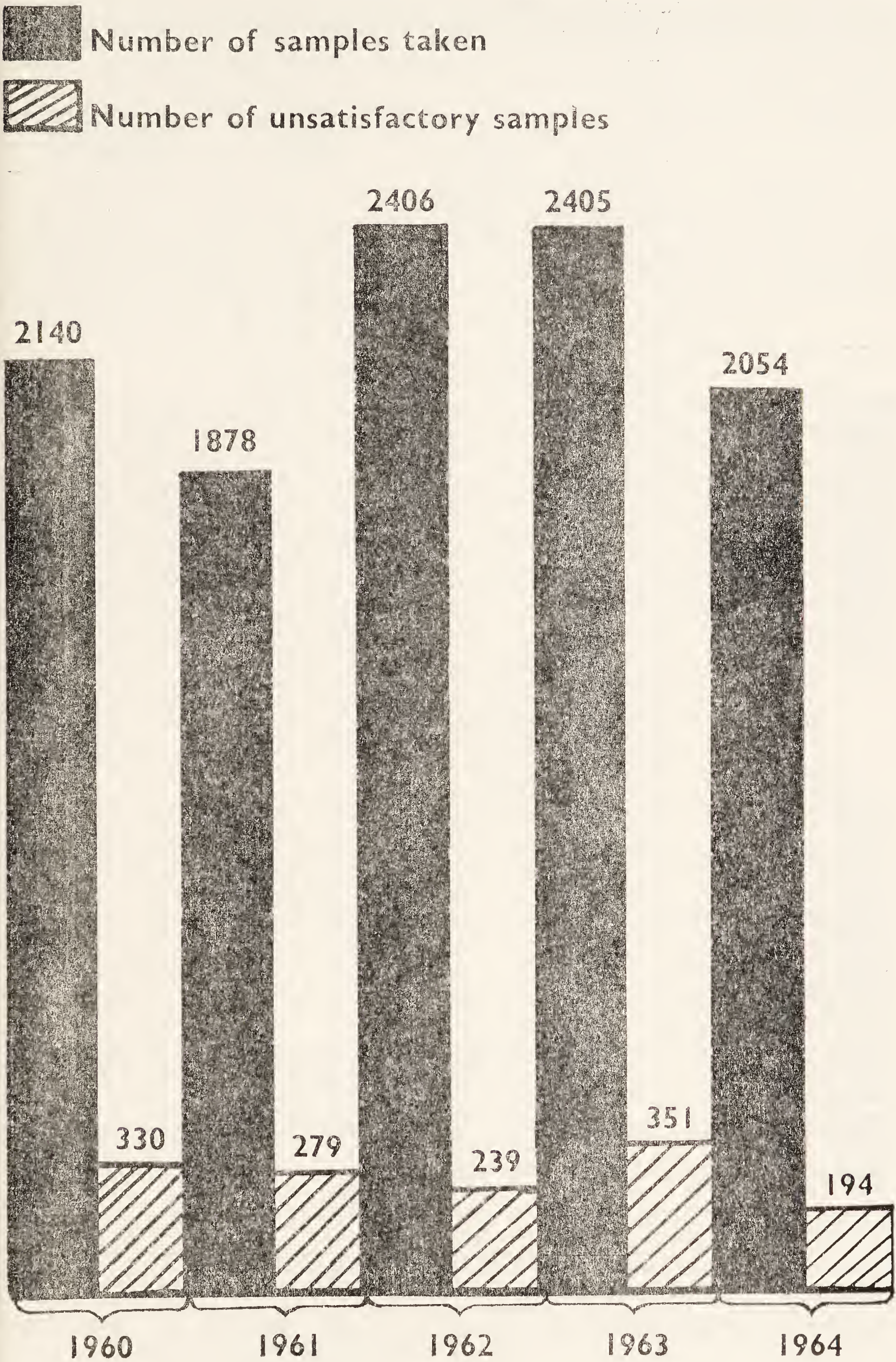
The percentage of unsatisfactory samples for 1964 shows an appreciable fall over previous years which must be attributed to improvements in the chlorination of supplies and the extension of mains supplies from centrally controlled sources.

There is maximum co-operation in sampling with the water undertakings and the results of samples taken by the County Health Inspectors are notified to the water undertakers ; generally it is found that investigations into the cause of any unsatisfactory results have been carried out promptly by the water undertakers, and re-sampling has given satisfactory results.

The following block graph give details of the results of bacteriological examination of water supplies for the whole of the county during the last five years.



RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SAMPLES





The following statistical table gives details of the results of samples taken by officers of the county districts together with the number of houses connected to mains supplies.

DISTRICT	No. of houses connected to mains supplies	No. of houses not connected to mains supplies	Results from Sampling					
			Chemical analysis			Bacteriological examination		
			Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Total taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
URBAN								
Eston .. ..	12,258	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Guisborough .. ..	4,037	4	—	—	—	11	11	—
Loftus .. ..	2,710	46	—	—	—	54	50	4
Malton .. ..	1,394	1	—	—	—	45	39	6
Northallerton .. ..	2,377	—	—	—	—	10	10	—
Pickering .. ..	1,520	44	—	—	—	21	21	—
Redcar Borough .. ..	11,466	—	—	—	—	28	25	3
Richmond Borough .. ..	2,074	11	2	2	—	110	108	2
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	4,610	—	—	—	—	2	2	—
Scalby .. ..	2,953	11	—	—	—	100	96	4
Scarborough Borough .. ..	15,071	3	2	2	—	382	378	4
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,390	20	—	—	—	4	4	—
Thornaby Borough .. ..	7,214	1	—	—	—	4	4	—
Whitby .. ..	4,036	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Urban .. ..	76,710	141	4	4	—	773	750	23
RURAL.								
Aysgarth .. ..	1,089	167	1	1	—	27	6	21
Bedale .. ..	2,444	116	—	—	—	21	16	5
Croft .. ..	642	65	—	—	—	271	263	8
Easingwold .. ..	3,343	43	—	—	—	200	155	45
Flaxton .. ..	10,585	20	2	2	—	4	4	—
Helmsley .. ..	1,355	100	—	—	—	86	86	—
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	1,348	128	—	—	—	68	64	4
Leyburn .. ..	2,055	65	—	—	—	22	11	11
Malton .. ..	1,869	18	—	—	—	8	8	—
Masham .. ..	510	80	—	—	—	6	6	—
Northallerton .. ..	3,125	153	—	—	—	3	3	—
Pickering .. ..	1,490	372	—	—	—	23	19	4
Reeth .. ..	638	281	—	—	—	23	9	14
Richmond .. ..	2,735	821	—	—	—	59	54	5
Scarborough .. ..	3,608	210	1	1	—	11	9	2
Startforth .. ..	928	544	—	—	—	56	32	24
Stokesley .. ..	9,291	320	1	1	—	69	60	9
Thirsk .. ..	3,994	26	—	—	—	149	141	8
Wath .. ..	670	71	—	—	—	21	17	4
Whitby .. ..	4,107	583	—	—	—	154	147	7
Total Rural .. ..	55,826	4,183	5	5	—	1,281	1,110	171
Administrative County	132,536	4,324	9	9	—	2,054	1,860	194

There were no cases of identifiable water-borne diseases during the year but it was considered that the potential risk to consumers had increased as a result of the incidence of enteric infection at Aberdeen and Zermatt. In view of this a letter was sent to all water undertakings supplying the Riding drawing attention to the recommendations made in the Ministry of Health memorandum 221, paragraph 5, regarding medical examination of employees. Water undertakers were asked about their arrangements for the initial medical examination of new employees and the continued medical supervision of existing employees.

The replies received showed that not all undertakers had an adequate system of supervision. A conference was, therefore, held in County Hall between officers of the Medical Department, representatives of the water undertakings and directors of the public health laboratories and the introduction of a uniform scheme of supervision throughout the Riding was discussed. At the end of 1964 the matter was still being pursued and will be the subject of further comment in my report for 1965.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Considerable progress has been made during the year in the preparation by district councils of sewerage and sewage disposal schemes ; 23 schemes involving an estimated expenditure of £667,317 have been submitted to the County Council by rural district councils. The Chief County Health Inspector has examined all the plans and data forwarded in respect of each scheme, has inspected the areas concerned and has reported on their adequacy for present and estimated future population, suitability of works sites and facilities for effluent dilution and dispersal at outfalls. The number of inspections made for this purpose was 215. County Council observations, which must accompany all applications by district councils to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for grant aid are based on these reports.

Details of the 23 schemes examined are as follows :—

Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Bedale R.D.C. . .	Kirkby Fleetham, Great Fencote and Little Fencote	4-6-64	£45,550	Approved in principle.
	Burill—Masham Road, Bedale—sewer extension	14-7-64	5,030	Approved in principle. Attention of District Council drawn to the fact that the greater part of the scheme is for new housing development.
Easingwold R.D.C.	Stillington (amended)	10-10-64	45,653	Approved in principle.
Flaxton R.D.C. . .	Haxby, Wigginton, Huntington, Strensall, new Earswick and Earswick	18-11-64	290,525	Approved in principle.
Kirkbymoorside R.D.C. . .	Lastingham (amended)	19-5-64	16,800	Approved in principle.
Leyburn R.D.C. . .	Hauxwell	25-3-64	5,027	Approved in principle. subject to reserving the right to raise the question of the arrangement of the works unit
	Castle Bolton and Redmire (revised proposals)	15-4-64	17,865	Approved in principle.
Northallerton R.D.C.	Ainderby Steeple, Morton-on-Swale and Thrintoft (revised scheme)	10-4-64	42,650	Approved in principle.



Authority	Scheme	Date submitted to County Council	Estimated Cost	Observations by County Council
Pickering R.D.C. . .	Parish of Rosedale East (Alders Road area)	24-11-64	£20,200	Approved in principle.
Richmond R.D.C.	Parish of North Cowton—six properties at Moulton Station (revised proposals)	6-8-64	2,916	Approved in principle.
Scarborough R.D.C.	Dalton and Gayles	20-8-64	19,412	Approved in principle.
	Seamer Regional Sewerage Scheme—Kennel Cottages, Hutton Buscel	14-8-64	1,690	Approved in principle.
	Burniston and Cloughton (house connections)	14-8-64	4,600	Submitted under Local Government Act, 1958.
Startforth R.D.C. . .	Ovington	23-12-64	17,075	Approved in principle.
Stokesley R.D.C. . .	Kirkleavington (amended)	4-9-64	31,100	Approved in principle.
Wath R.D.C. . .	Dishforth (amended)	11-9-64	30,507	Approved in principle.
Whitby R.D.C. . .	Botton Hall	26-11-64	20,300	Approved in principle.
	Commundale	26-11-64	6,458	Approved in principle.
	Esk Valley	26-11-64	5,408	Approved in principle without prejudice to future decisions having regard to the experimental nature of the plant proposed to be installed.
	Lealholm	26-11-64	16,174	Approved in principle.
	Mickleby	26-11-64	7,407	Approved in principle.
	Sneaton	26-11-64	8,520	Approved in principle.
	Westerdale	26-11-64	6,450	Approved in principle.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government convened nine meetings during the year to consider schemes submitted by seven rural district councils for sewerage and sewage disposal ; the councils and areas concerned were as follows :—

Authority	Date of Meeting	Scheme
Aysgarth R.D.C. . .	23-7-64	West Burton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Bedale R.D.C. . .	7-10-64	Kirkby Fleetham, Great Fencote and Little Fencote sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
	7-10-64	Crakehall sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Kirkbymoorside R.D.C. . .	24-6-64	Hutton-le-Hole sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Leyburn R.D.C. . .	21-2-64	Castle Bolton and Redmire sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
	8-10-64	East Hauxwell sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Reeth R.D.C. . .	22-7-64	Reeth, Fremington and Grinton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
	2-1-64	Remedial work on the Scarborough Regional sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.
Scarborough R.D.C. . .	2-1-64	
Wath R.D.C. . .	25-8-64	Dishforth sewerage and sewage disposal scheme.

The Chief County Health Inspector attended the meetings and reported thereon. Developments in sewerage and sewage disposal in county districts during the year have been as follows :—

NORTHALLERTON U.D.	..	New trunk sewer laid in High Street to replace defective brick sewer.
THORNABY BOROUGH	..	Sewers and drainage works carried out on airfield development site.
WHITBY U.D.	..	East Side trunk sewer completed.
AYSGARTH R.D.	..	Askrigg scheme commenced during the year.
CROFT R.D.	..	Dalton sewerage scheme completed during the year.
EASINGWOLD R.D.	..	Huby and Sutton-on-Forest scheme commenced and Newton-on-Ouse and Crayke schemes completed during the year.
FLAXTON R.D.	..	Park Avenue and New Earswick sewage disposal works replaced by ejector station to convey sewage to New Earswick sewage disposal works. Extension to Gate Helmsley sewage disposal works completed.
LEYBURN R.D.	..	Carlton, Melmerby and Horsehouse schemes completed. Redmire and Castle Bolton schemes commenced.
MALTON R.D.	..	Barton-le-Willows extended aeration plant completed and in operation.
PICKERING R.D.	..	Newton-upon-Rawcliffe.
REETH R.D.	..	Thwaite.
RICHMOND R.D.	..	Colburn, Downholme and Ravensworth schemes completed during the year.
SCARBOROUGH R.D.	..	Burniston and Cloughton scheme completed.
STARTFORTH R.D.	..	Bowes and Boldron.
STOKESLEY R.D.	..	Hutton Rudby, Potto, Swainby, Seamer, Nunthorpe Village and Kirkleavington schemes commenced during the year.
		Newby Village scheme completed during the year.
THIRSK R.D.	..	Bagby ; joint scheme for Ainderby Quernhow, Sinderby, Pickhill and Holme-on-Swale, completed during the year.
WHITBY R.D.	..	Hawsker, Castleton, Ainthorpe and Danby schemes completed during the year.

Reports from county districts show that the undermentioned areas require sewerage and sewage disposal facilities.

GUISBOROUGH U.D.	..	Newton village and Yearby village.
LOFTUS U.D.	..	Liverton village.
PICKERING U.D.	..	Stape village, Black Bull and Bean Sheaf areas.
SKELTON & BROTTON U.D.		Moorsholm village.
WHITBY U.D.	..	Ruswarp and Briggswath areas.
AYSGARTH R.D.	..	Askrigg, Thoraby, West Burton, Newbiggin and Thornton Rust.



- BEDALE R.D. .. New sewers and/or sewage disposal works are required for townships and villages in the area except Bedale, Aiskew, Leeming, Leeming Bar, Thornton Watlass and Snape.
- CROFT R.D. .. Cleasby and Stapleton.
- EASINGWOLD R.D. .. Stillington, Raskelf, Carlton Husthwaite, Thormanby, Skewsby, Whenby, Brandsby, Stearsby, Tholthorpe, Coxwold, Farlington, Flawith and part of Easingwold.
- FLAXTON R.D. .. Lilling and Towthorpe.
- HELMSLEY R.D. .. Old Byland, Cold Kirby, Hawnby, Rievaulx, Cawton, Coulton, Stonegrave, Wass and Pockley.
- KIRKBYMOORSIDE R.D. .. Schemes have been prepared for Lastingham and Hutton-le-Hole and other villages need schemes except Kirkbymoorside, Wombledon and Nawton.
- LEYBURN R.D. .. Hauxwell.
- MALTON R.D. .. Foston, Thornton-le-Clay, Habton ; Hovingham and Coneysthorpe require improvements.
- NORTHALLERTON R.D. .. All villages with the exception of Brompton, Romanby, Appleton Wiske, Nether Siltan and Osmotherley.
- PICKERING R.D. .. All parishes except Thornton Dale, Middleton, Sinnington and Newton.
- REETH R.D. .. Marrick, Fremington, Langthwaite, Arkletown, Whaw, Low Row, Ivelet, West Stonesdale and new disposal works are required at Reeth, Grinton, Keld, Muker and Gunnerside.
- RICHMOND R.D. .. Appleton, Aske, Brough, Caldwell, Ellerton-on-Swale, Gayles, Kirby Hill, East Layton, Carkin, Forcett, Dalton, Easby, West Layton, Marske, New Forest, Stainton, Uckerby, Walburn and Whashton.
- SCARBOROUGH R.D. .. Cloughton Newlands, Hackness, Suffield, Harwood Dale Stainton Dale and Troutsdale.
- STARTFORTH R.D. .. Ovington, Hutton Magna and Lartington.
- STOKESLEY R.D. .. Hilton, Kildale, Ingleby Greenhow and Faceby.
- THIRSK R.D. .. Balk, Boltby, Cowesby, Dalton, Felixkirk, Hutton Sessay, Kilburn, Kirby Wiske, Knayton, Maunby, Newby Wiske, Newsham, Norton-le-Clay, Sessay, Skipton, South Otterington, Sutton-under-White-stonecliffe, Thirkleby, Thirlby, Thornton-le-Moor and Topcliffe.
- WATH R.D. .. Dishforth, Hutton Conyers, Marton-le-Moor, Cundall and Baldersby St. James.
- WHITBY R.D. .. Comondale, Lealholm, Sneaton and Westerdale villages require sewerage and the village of Mickleby requires re-sewerage. After these schemes 16 small hamlets can be considered.

The following table gives details of the number of houses which have the water-carriage system and the number of conversions carried out during the year under review. Figures given for the number of houses having a water-carriage system are increasing rapidly each year owing to the extensive new building development which is taking place throughout the Riding and particularly on Teesside ; the number of houses without a water-carriage system is decreasing as new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal are provided, but there will always remain houses in isolated areas or at such distance from a sewer as to make the cost of connection unreasonable. It would appear that the solution to this difficulty is an increase in the provision of two compartment septic tanks for isolated properties and for district councils to provide a sludge emptying service either individually or in combination with adjoining districts.

DISTRICT	No. of houses with water carriage system	No. of houses without water carriage system	No. of conversions to water carriage system during year
URBAN.			
Eston .. ..	12,258	—	—
Guisborough .. ..	3,979	12	2
Loftus .. ..	2,687	69	12
Malton .. ..	1,392	3	2
Northallerton .. ..	2,372	5	2
Pickering .. ..	1,402	137	6
Redcar Borough .. ..	11,466	—	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	2,075	10	—
Saltburn & Marske .. ..	4,588	3	—
Scalby .. ..	2,952	5	—
Scarborough Borough .. ..	14,517	10	—
Skelton & Brotton .. ..	4,413	53	3
Thornaby Borough .. ..	7,214	1	—
Whitby .. ..	4,036	6	—
Total Urban ..	75,351	314	27
RURAL.			
Aysgarth .. ..	1,056	188	7
Bedale .. ..	2,400	128	32
Croft .. ..	563	144	19
Easingwold .. ..	2,691	737	54
Flaxton .. ..	10,247	358	12
Helmsley .. ..	1,078	350	27
Kirkbymoorside .. ..	1,270	206	24
Leyburn .. ..	1,953	168	62
Malton .. ..	1,488	399	51
Masham .. ..	470	120	3
Northallerton .. ..	2,249	1,029	58
Pickering .. ..	1,360	502	13
Reeth .. ..	803	116	38
Richmond .. ..	3,394	1,180	24
Scarborough .. ..	3,392	216	173
Startforth .. ..	841	631	43
Stokesley .. ..	9,372	239	126
Thirsk .. ..	3,891	129	37
Wath .. ..	620	121	1
Whitby .. ..	4,199	491	106
Total Rural ..	53,337	7,452	910
Administrative County	128,688	7,766	937



## DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

As licensing authority under the above Order, the County Council must ensure that the conditions of licensing are maintained. The county health inspectors are accordingly authorised to carry out duties on behalf of the Diseases of Animals Committee. Pre-licensing inspections of premises and heat treatment plant are carried out and routine inspections are made as a check on satisfactory maintenance ; not less than five inspections per year are made for this purpose. The more stringent supervision in recent years has eliminated the unsatisfactory licensee who was unwilling to carry out the provisions of the Order, with the result that the number of plants has declined from 130 to 117 during the present year. 574 inspections of these plants was made during the year and in only two instances were licensees found to be contravening the Order ; Such contraventions were discontinued after warning letters were sent and no statutory action has been necessary.

During the year the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food asked for the co-operation of this department in carrying out a publicity campaign in connection with the above Order and the county health inspectors were able to bring to the notice of the licensees the provisions of the Order and the need for strict compliance ; in addition literature for display was handed out to licensees, district councils and Officials of marts.

## MILK AND DAIRIES.

### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960-1963.

By the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, the designation " Tuberculin Tested " was abolished from 1st October, 1964, and the designation " Untreated " was substituted. Special dispensation was, however, granted for the use of containers and bottle caps bearing the designation " Tuberculin Tested " until 31st December, 1964, to enable stocks held by dealers to be used up. With the disappearance of the designation " Tuberculin Tested," " Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)" milk was discontinued as a designation, this grade of milk reverting simply to the designation " Pasteurised."

The number of dealers' licences in operation on 31st December, 1964, was as follows :—

Pasteuriser's	..	..	..	..	..	3	} Total 511
Pre-packed (Pasteurised :	Sterilised :	Untreated)	..	..	..	485	
Untreated	..	..	..	..	..	23	

During the year 1,124 inspections were made of dealers premises and of the facilities for handling, storage and distribution of milk.

Quarterly sampling of all milk retailed continued throughout the year ; 3,368 samples were taken from 511 dealers licensed by the County Council and approximately 300 producer-retailers licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The use of a special designation for all milk sold in the Riding is now obligatory with the exception of one " Consent " to permit the sale of non-designated milk in a localised area in which designated milk cannot be made available. The number and results of samples taken by the County Health Inspectors during retail sale by licensed dealers is given in the following table :—

Grade	No. taken	Meth : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Turbidity test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1804	1619	58	1783	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sterilised ..	410	—	—	—	—	409	1	—	—	—	—
T.T./Untreated	1151	892	126	—	—	—	—	865	—	830	25
Non-designated	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—

The number of samples failing the methylene blue test again increased. This is a reflection on the production methods on the farm. Three samples failed the phosphatase test for pasteurised milk and one the turbidity test for sterilised milk during the year.

A total of 129 bottles were taken from dealers' premises for rinse tests ; of these 105 were satisfactory and 24 unsatisfactory. This high ratio necessitated a number of advisory visits, after which satisfactory results were obtained.

*Brucella abortus*, the organism responsible for undulant fever in human beings, was found in 25 samples of untreated milk (raw milk straight from the cow) ; details of further investigation into the source of infection are given later in the Report under the heading of milk-borne infectious disease.

Samples taken during the year have been subjected to the triphenyl-tetrazolium chloride test to detect the presence of antibiotics or other inhibitory substances ; 14 samples of untreated milk gave a positive reaction to the test. Action was restricted to sending warning letters to the producers and notifying the Milk Marketing Board, owing to practical difficulties with this test. The test is being reviewed and in the meantime, informal action is considered to be the most equitable procedure for dealing with contraventions.

### Pasteurising Plants.

Two holder type plants and one H.T.S.T. installation have operated throughout the year. 143 inspections have been made of these plants and 206 samples have been taken therefrom. 3 samples failed the phosphatase test ; the failures were investigated and were in each case connected with defects in the recording thermometers. Only one sample failed the methylene blue test. Rinse tests were carried out on 189 bottles washed at pasteurising dairies as a check on the efficiency of bottle washing plants and methods ; 30 bottles (16%) were found to be unsatisfactory. This percentage is too high but it is significant that the majority of failures have occurred at plants with the most modern machinery. Improvements have resulted after advisory visits have been made to the dairies concerned. The following tables give details of inspection, sampling and bottle rinse tests from each plant.

Plant No.	Type	No. of Inspections	No. of samples taken	Phosphatase test		Methylene Blue test		Biological examination	
				Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Negative	Positive
1	Holder ..	49	52	52	—	47	—	—	—
2	do ..	35	52	49	3	41	1	—	—
3	H.T.S.T. ..	59	102	102	—	91	—	—	—
	TOTALS ..	143	206	203	3	179	1	—	—



Dairy	Method of bottle cleansing	No. of bottles taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
No. 1 ..	Machine ..	66	66	—
No. 2 ..	Hand ..	33	33	—
No. 3 ..	Machine ..	90	60	30
TOTALS ..		189	159	30

### Milk-borne Infectious disease.

*Brucella abortus* infection was again widespread in dairy herds in the Riding ; infection was found on 58 farms in the following areas :—

Northallerton U.D.	Skelton and Brotton U.D.
Aysgarth R.D.	Easingwold R.D.
Flaxton R.D.	Helmsley R.D.
Kirkbymoorside R.D.	Leyburn R.D.
Masham R.D.	Northallerton R.D.
Richmond R.D.	Scarborough R.D.
Stokesley R.D.	Thirsk R.D.
Wath R.D.	Whitby R.D.

The procedure adopted in investigating these sources of infection was as follows :—

- when a sample of bulk milk was found to be positive the farm was visited and samples were taken from individual cows for submission to Ring Test culture and/or biological examination,
- where individual cows gave positive reaction to the Milk Ring Test and/or subsequent tests, written undertakings were required from the producers that the milk from the infected animals would be excluded from retail sales and would be sent to wholesale dairies for pasteurisation,
- Divisional Veterinary Officers and District Medical Officers concerned were notified.

The extra work involved in carrying out investigations in this way is considered to be fully justified as it enables rapid diagnosis of the source of infection and elimination of the milk from sale to the consumer. 963 samples of milk were taken from individual cows ; of these 175 gave positive reactions to the Milk Ring Test. In the following table the progression of sample results through the Milk Ring Tests to culture and biological examinations is given for comparative purposes. As would be expected the higher incidence of infection indicated by the Milk Ring Test is reflected in the increase in positive results from culture and biological examinations.

Results of milk examined for milk-borne infection.

MILK RING TESTS		CULTURES		BIOLOGICAL	
Positives		Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive
+	62	32	1	16	2
++	89	57	6	20	6
+++	116	51	28	14	23

Only two cases of undulant fever in humans could be correlated to the sources of infection, both cases being of exceptional severity. It is, however, probable that many milder cases will have arisen and remained undiagnosed.

### School Milk Supplies.

Sampling of school milk supplies has continued throughout the year with the same frequency as in the past, namely :—

Grade of Milk	Frequency of sampling	Frequency of Testing		
		Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Pasteurised ..	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly	As required
Tuberculin Tested } Untreated }	Quarterly	—	Quarterly	Quarterly

The total number of samples taken was 1,497 of which two (of untreated tuberculin tested milk) showed evidence of Brucella infection ; alternative sources of supply were immediately found to replace these school supplies.

The results of samples taken are given in the following table :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
						Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	1,330	1,202	40	1,328	1	1	—	1	—
Tuberculin Tested } Untreated }	167	119	26	—	—	106	—	106	—

A phosphatase failure indicates that milk has not been adequately pasteurised ; only one sample failed this test during the year. The failure, which was due to inadequate heat treatment, occurred at a dairy within the Riding.

The number of schools supplied with milk under the Milk in Schools Scheme and the designation supplied is as follows :—

Pasteurised milk ..	341
Untreated milk ..	39
Dried milk ..	2

Details are given in the following table of the grade of milk supplied to schools in each district council area. This is of interest as it shows that, with one exception (Skelton and Brotton U.D.), the supply of untreated milk is confined to the rural areas where heat-treated milk (pasteurised or sterilised) is not readily available.



## SCHOOL MILK SUPPLIES AT 31-12-64.

DISTRICT	Pasteurised	Untreated	Dried Milk
Eston U.D. .. ..	30	—	—
Guisborough U.D. .. ..	11	—	—
Loftus U.D. .. ..	5	—	—
Malton U.D. .. ..	7	—	—
Northallerton U.D. .. ..	6	—	—
Pickering U.D. .. ..	6	—	—
Redcar Borough .. ..	23	—	—
Richmond Borough .. ..	9	—	—
Saltburn & Marske U.D. .. ..	10	—	—
Scalby U.D. .. ..	2	—	—
*Scarborough Borough .. ..	—	—	—
Skelton & Brotton U.D. .. ..	8	1	—
Thornaby Borough .. ..	13	—	—
Whitby U.D. .. ..	10	—	—
Aysgarth R.D. .. ..	—	6	—
Bedale R.D. .. ..	15	—	—
Croft R.D. .. ..	3	—	—
Easingwold R.D. .. ..	16	—	—
Flaxton R.D. .. ..	15	1	—
Helmsley R.D. .. ..	8	1	—
Kirkbymoorside R.D. .. ..	10	—	2
Leyburn R.D. .. ..	3	12	—
Malton R.D. .. ..	9	—	—
Masham R.D. .. ..	2	—	—
Northallerton R.D. .. ..	9	1	—
Pickering R.D. .. ..	8	—	—
Reeth R.D. .. ..	—	5	—
Richmond R.D. .. ..	18	2	—
Scarborough R.D. .. ..	12	—	—
Startforth R.D. .. ..	3	2	—
Stokesley R.D. .. ..	23	5	—
Thirsk R.D. .. ..	22	1	—
Wath R.D. .. ..	7	—	—
Whitby R.D. .. ..	18	2	—
Totals .. ..	341	39	2

\*Details are not given for Scarborough Borough as the contracts for school milk are negotiated by the Scarborough Divisional Education Executive Committee.

## Milk Supplies to School Canteens and Kitchens.

Milk supplied to the above establishments was sampled on 85 occasions. This is a considerable reduction over previous years due to the discontinuance of the use of liquid milk. The samples taken gave the following results :—

Grade	No. taken	Methylene Blue test		Phosphatase test		Biological examination			
						Tuberculosis		Br. abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	84	81	1	83	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—

The sample failing the methylene blue test was produced at a dairy outside the North Riding.

### Milk Supplies to Children's and Old People's Homes and Nurseries.

There are 23 homes and nurseries from which milk is sampled at regular intervals by the County Health Inspectors ; 95 samples were taken with the following results ;

Grade	Samples taken	Meth. : Blue test		Phosphatase test		Tubercle bacilli		Brucella abortus	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.	Neg.	Pos.
Pasteurised ..	86	83	3	86	—	—	—	—	—
T.T./Untreated ..	9	6	1	—	—	3	—	3	—

### DETECTION OF NUISANCES.

Investigation of complaints of nuisances under Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936, is carried out by officers of the county district councils. The upward trend in the number of nuisances noted in 1963, after a period of steady decrease, continued during 1964. The reason for the recent increase, which has occurred followed extensive improvement in environmental conditions in recent years, is not known but it may be due to the adoption of higher standards by the general public. The following statistical table gives details of the number of inspections carried out annually and action taken to secure abatement.

DISTRICT	Total number of inspections	Number of nuisances found	Number abated during year		
			Informal action	Statutory action	
URBAN.					
Eston .. .. .	1,496	1,558	1,426	30	
Guisborough .. .. .	378	378	378	—	
Loftus .. .. .	155	130	131	—	
Malton .. .. .	23	14	13	—	
Northallerton .. .. .	116	44	42	—	
Pickering .. .. .	57	23	21	—	
Redcar Borough† .. .. .	1,508	1,154	1,145	—	
Richmond Borough .. .. .	185	45	41	—	
Saltburn & Marske .. .. .	132	53	53	—	
Scalby .. .. .	200	80	80	—	
Scarborough Borough .. .. .	1,032	156	199	29	
Skelton & Brotton .. .. .	14	3	3	—	
Thornaby Borough .. .. .	1,936	586	544	20	
Whitby .. .. .	109	106	98	—	
RURAL.					
Aysgarth .. .. .	30	21	18	—	
Bedale .. .. .	83	34	71	—	
Croft .. .. .	4	4	4	—	
Easingwold .. .. .	143	39	35	4	
Flaxton .. .. .	302	277	273	4	
Helmsley .. .. .	60	37	37	—	
Kirkbymoorside .. .. .	93	37	37	—	
Leyburn .. .. .	60	4	3	1	
Malton .. .. .	180	53	50	—	
Masham .. .. .	—	—	—	—	
Northallerton .. .. .	219	120	97	—	
Pickering .. .. .	2	1	1	—	
Reeth .. .. .	22	22	18	—	
Richmond .. .. .	463	142	141	6	
Scarborough .. .. .	45	10	10	—	
Startforth .. .. .	73	16	14	1	
Stokesley .. .. .	48	25	23	—	
Thirsk .. .. .	7	2	2	—	
Wath .. .. .	4	2	2	—	
Whitby .. .. .	174	65	63	—	
TOTALS .. .. .	9,353	5,241	5,073	95	

† These figures include nuisances found during housing inspections, which are not included in the returns of other authorities.



## REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following table gives details of the method of disposal of refuse, the frequency of collection and the cost of the service for each of the district councils in the Riding.

District	Frequency of collection	Estimated cost of Service
		£
<b>1. CONTROLLED TIPPING</b>		
Eston U.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	30,081
Guisborough U.D. ..	do .. .. .	9,500
Loftus U.D. ..	do .. .. .	6,618
Redcar M.B. ..	do .. .. .	28,836
Richmond M.B. ..	do .. .. .	5,068
Saltburn & Marske U.D. ..	do .. .. .	10,703
Scalby U.D. ..	Weekly collection, outlying farms fortnightly ..	7,820
Scarborough M.B. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	52,339
Skelton & Brotton U.D. ..	do .. .. .	8,510
Thornaby M.B. ..	do .. .. .	13,825
Bedale R.D. ..	do .. .. .	5,500
Croft R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,400
Easingwold R.D. ..	Every 7—9 days .. .. .	7,597
Helmsley R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	2,178
Leyburn R.D. ..	Weekly in Leyburn and Middleham—remainder fortnightly .. .. .	2,948
Scarborough R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	7,193
Startforth R.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	4,517
Stokesley R.D. ..	do .. .. .	23,432
Thirsk R.D. ..	do .. .. .	14,969
<b>2. PARTIALLY CONTROLLED</b>		
Malton U.D. ..	Weekly, monthly in remote areas .. .. .	4,544
Flaxton R.D. ..	Weekly collection .. .. .	11,999
Kirkbymoorside R.D. ..	Weekly in Kirkbymoorside, Kirby Mills and Keldholme, Nawton and Wombledon. Monthly in Farndale and Bransdale. Fortnightly elsewhere .. .. .	2,139
Malton R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	1,875
Masham R.D. ..	Weekly, fortnightly and quarterly .. .. .	1,059
Northallerton R.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	6,670
Reeth R.D. ..	Weekly, farms monthly .. .. .	3,600
Richmond R.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	5,745
Whitby R.D.* (Part) ..	Weekly 30 villages, fortnightly 22 villages .. .. .	10,968
<b>3. UNCONTROLLED</b>		
Northallerton U.D. ..	Weekly, outlying areas every 3 weeks .. .. .	5,094
Pickering U.D. ..	Weekly, Stape and Bean Sheaf areas three monthly ..	2,196
Aysgarth R.D. ..	Fortnightly, remote areas monthly .. .. .	1,360
Pickering R.D. ..	Fortnightly .. .. .	2,805
Wath R.D. ..	Part weekly, part fortnightly .. .. .	1,702
<b>4. INCINERATION</b>		
Whitby U.D. ..	Weekly .. .. .	16,307
Whitby R.D.* (Part) ..	Weekly 30 villages, fortnightly 22 villages .. .. .	10,968

Of the 34 district councils, 19 operate controlled tipping. Not all councils operate systems of controlled tipping which are in accordance with Ministry recommendations ; the difficulty in this connection is a shortage of suitable covering material.

Eight district councils operate a partially controlled system of refuse disposal. The degree of control varies from collection and burning of combustible material and consolidation of the tip daily or weekly, to tipping and levelling without covering until the final tipping level is reached. Five authorities admit to practising uncontrolled tipping. Such tipping is unsatisfactory and, in one case in which the tip is in close proximity to a town, the tip is a source of nuisance, being infested by rats and a blot on the landscape; the other uncontrolled tips are sited away from habitation and, while being unsatisfactory and undesirable, the question of nuisance is less pronounced. One district council operates incineration of refuse and one has part incineration of refuse and partially controlled tipping.

Easingwold R.D.C. requires another tip on the east side of the district to avoid long uneconomical haulage of refuse. In the Reeth rural district an impasse has arisen between the authorities on the question of suitable sites for refuse disposal. It remains unresolved despite the urgency of the need for a suitable tip. The new refuse tip at Tottergill in Arkengarthdale, which is now in use, is frequently inaccessible in winter months. Modern methods of living are changing the type of refuse produced. Oil, electric and smokeless fuels have reduced the amount of ash available for intermediate covering material on tips. Extensive use of indestructible plastics is retarding the natural bacteriological and chemical action which previously resulted in fairly rapid breakdown of putrescible matter into innocuous material. So far as the rural districts are concerned, particularly in the areas of national parks, there appears to be a need for a comprehensive survey of refuse disposal problems in order to avoid the proliferation of tips, to the detriment of the area.

### HOUSING.

New housing development by local authorities has predominated during the year, in contrast to the year 1963 when the emphasis was on reconditioning of existing houses. The increase in new house building has occurred in urban areas, particularly in the Borough of Thornaby (where extensive housing development on the former aerodrome site is taking place) and in Eston urban district where much needed re-housing from congested areas has been carried out. The borough and urban figures for new housing are approximately 131% above the 1963 figures. In the rural areas the figures are up less than 2%.

The following details are available from local authorities, of work carried out during the year in connection with housing.

ESTON U.D.	.. Two Ministry of Housing and Local Government inquiries into proposed clearance areas affecting 400 houses were held during the year.
RICHMOND BOROUGH	.. A survey of sub-standard housing was carried out during the year and a scheme is being prepared to deal with unfit houses which will be correlated with the availability of new council houses.
SKELTON & BROTON U.D.	Two surveys were made in connection with subsidence which occurred in the village of North Skelton; repairs were made to 166 houses at a cost of £3,229.
THORNABY BOROUGH	.. Six Clearance Orders involving 50 houses and four Compulsory Purchase Orders involving 82 houses were confirmed during the year by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.
BEDALE R.D.	.. 267 houses have now been dealt with in the rural areas and the slum clearance programme is regarded as being virtually completed.

The following statistical table gives details of progress in relation to housing and moveable dwellings during the year.



## HOUSING.

DISTRICT	NEW HOUSES		UNFIT HOUSES (Housing		
	No. of houses erected by local authority	No. of houses erected by private persons	No. of inspections made	No. inspected for housing defects	No. of unfit houses capable of repair
URBAN					
1. Eston ..	431	235	1,036	354	23
2. Guisborough ..	—	61	79	53	26
3. Loftus ..	—	17	520	339	339
4. Malton ..	8	15	50	34	10
5. Northallerton ..	67	29	805	110	94
6. Pickering ..	13	21	53	37	16
7. Redcar Borough ..	85	217	933	246	99
8. Richmond Borough ..	—	41	99	47	6
9. Saltbun & Marske ..	40	48	33	11	10
10. Scalby ..	—	89	160	75	4
11. Scarborough Borough ..	34	140	2,254	450	61
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	12	60	465	299	19
13. Thornaby Borough ..	452	7	1,014	906	77
14. Whitby ..	15	8	137	129	120
Total Urban ..	1,157	988	7,638	3,090	904
RURAL					
1. Aysgarth ..	12	3	97	34	7
2. Bedale ..	35	35	155	48	24
3. Croft ..	—	10	41	41	10
4. Easingwold ..	45	45	86	47	30
5. Flaxton ..	—	288	203	62	52
6. Helmsley ..	—	7	58	20	19
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	6	14	105	46	2
8. Leyburn ..	—	7	603	201	78
9. Malton ..	18	21	60	55	55
10. Masham ..	11	1	19	13	—
11. Northallerton ..	39	80	143	100	80
12. Pickering ..	—	17	58	56	56
13. Reeth ..	—	4	78	78	63
14. Richmond ..	29	35	561	298	70
15. Scarborough ..	—	219	152	54	39
16. Startforth ..	9	2	309	272	265
17. Stokesley ..	34	339	61	34	20
18. Thirsk ..	70	33	113	107	8
19. Wath ..	—	2	7	4	3
20. Whitby ..	24	25	612	248	19
Total Rural ..	332	1,127	3,521	1,818	900
Administrative County ..	1,489	2,115	11,159	4,908	1,804

Act, 1957. Rent Act, 1957)				MOVEABLE DWELLINGS		
No. of unfit houses made suitable for human habitation	No. unfit for human habitation	No. of houses closed	No. of houses demolished	No. of licensed sites	No. of inspections of licensed sites	No. of unlicensed moveable dwellings
23	329	—	56	—	—	—
26	1	1	—	2	6	—
339	—	—	13	3	16	—
10	—	4	9	—	—	—
92	16	16	—	2	77	—
14	—	2	—	6	17	1
94	117	8	7	3	12	—
1	45	1	—	2	7	—
10	1	1	6	5	16	4
4	—	—	—	2	15	—
67	69	12	12	2	37	—
15	7	7	—	7	60	—
76	190	2	92	—	—	3
120	130	1	—	4	12	—
891	905	55	195	38	275	8
25	2	—	—	18	8	—
22	37	26	4	10	27	—
10	10	1	6	—	—	5
29	21	9	8	20	25	21
52	10	—	14	8	24	1
20	1	1	—	3	3	—
2	7	4	1	6	11	1
2	3	1	—	5	17	—
51	—	—	12	1	10	2
—	—	—	—	2	2	—
56	24	6	2	7	10	—
28	2	1	6	14	8	4
39	63	—	—	14	58	—
51	87	—	8	33	136	6
3	15	4	1	37	212	4
43	13	3	—	25	63	3
22	14	12	—	36	38	—
6	33	9	5	28	36	—
3	4	1	—	7	7	5
10	29	—	4	66	94	—
474	375	78	71	340	789	52
1,365	1,280	133	266	378	1,064	60



# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

The provisions of this Act came into effect on 1st August, 1964. The requirements of the Act cover cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating requirements, seats for sedentary workers, eating facilities, floors, passages and stairs, fencing and cleaning of machinery, training and supervision of persons operating machines, prohibition of heavy work, first aid and fire precautions.

The enforcing authorities are local authorities, H.M. factory inspectors and H.M. inspectors of mines and quarries.

In view of the short time during which the provisions of the Act were operative in 1964 the amount of work done by local authorities to implement the Act has been limited ; the following table is a summary giving the number of inspections of premises made under the Act and action taken to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions.

DISTRICT			Number of inspections made	Number of unsatisfactory conditions found	Number remedied by informal action	Number remedied by statutory action
URBAN						
Eston	..	..	1	—	—	—
Guisborough	..	..	—	—	—	—
Loftus	..	..	—	—	—	—
Malton	..	..	16	7	7	—
Northallerton	..	..	1	—	—	—
Pickering	..	..	—	—	—	—
Redcar Borough	..	..	131	142	18	—
Richmond Borough	..	..	12	2	2	—
Saltburn & Marske	..	..	26	10	10	—
Scalby	..	..	70	—	—	—
Scarborough Borough	..	..	377	298	—	—
Skelton & Brotton	..	..	29	2	2	—
Thornaby Borough	..	..	31	2	2	—
Whitby	..	..	—	—	—	—
RURAL						
Aysgarth	..	..	12	—	—	—
Bedale	..	..	19	9	3	—
Croft	..	..	—	—	—	—
Easingwold	..	..	—	—	—	—
Flaxton	..	..	20	13	—	—
Helmsley	..	..	—	—	—	—
Kirkbymoorside	..	..	—	—	—	—
Leyburn	..	..	107	9	6	—
Malton	..	..	—	—	—	—
Masham	..	..	41	—	—	—
Northallerton	..	..	—	—	—	—
Pickering	..	..	—	—	—	—
Reeth	..	..	28	6	2	—
Richmond	..	..	57	—	—	—
Scarborough	..	..	35	5	5	—
Startforth	..	..	17	1	1	—
Stokesley	..	..	5	—	—	—
Thirsk	..	..	25	67	—	—
Wath	..	..	27	10	—	—
Whitby	..	..	—	—	—	—
Totals			1,087	583	58	—

### SWIMMING BATHS.

During the year, swimming baths attached to schools have been in use at the North Riding Training College, Scarborough ; Braeburn County Junior School, Eastfield, Scarborough, and Ralph Butterfield County Primary School, Haxby.

Regular inspections have been carried out of these baths and chlorine residual and pH value readings have been taken. These are necessary to establish that chlorination is adequate, thus ensuring the safety of the bathers.

In addition, advice has been given on proposed new pools and the provision of suitable chlorination equipment.

### FOOD HYGIENE.

School canteens and kitchens have been inspected by the County Health Inspectors on 174 occasions during the year. Satisfactory standards of food hygiene have been maintained except in one instance when washing up methods were at fault. In this case recommendations about kitchen layout and facilities were made. Two consignments of dried apricots infested with ants were condemned. Certificates of condemnation were issued in respect of these and remaining stocks.

#### Food Poisoning.

One outbreak of suspected food poisoning occurred at a Northallerton school. Samples of food were taken, but the results of bacteriological examination were inconclusive. In 1964 only 29 cases of food poisoning were notified in the administrative County ; although an increase over 1963 this figure is still very low indeed and almost certainly does not represent the true amount of food poisoning which occurred. The symptoms of many types of food poisoning are transitory and patients frequently do not consult their doctors. Even so, the low noted figure of notified poisoning is remarkable in an area where so many people visit during the holiday season.



## Inspections and Supervision of Food Shops.

Details of inspections by officers of district councils of food shops and premises where food is prepared and the results of action taken are given in the following table :—

DISTRICT	No. of inspections	No. of unsatisfactory conditions found	No. remedied	
			Informally	Statutorily
URBAN				
1. Eston .. ..	1,384	16	10	—
2. Guisborough .. ..	97	2	2	—
3. Loftus .. ..	268	9	9	—
4. Malton .. ..	109	8	8	—
5. Northallerton .. ..	280	37	36	—
6. Pickering .. ..	53	4	4	—
7. Redcar Borough .. ..	727	63	47	—
8. Richmond Borough .. ..	109	31	29	—
9. Saltburn & Marske .. ..	95	30	30	—
10. Scalby .. ..	111	2	2	—
11. Scarborough Borough .. ..	1,843	36	42	—
12. Skelton & Brotton .. ..	79	—	—	—
13. Thornaby Borough .. ..	780	34	34	—
14. Whitby .. ..	321	—	—	—
Total Urban .. ..	7,256	272	253	—
RURAL				
1. Aysgarth .. ..	56	1	1	—
2. Bedale .. ..	57	4	4	—
3. Croft .. ..	6	—	—	—
4. Easingwold .. ..	163	16	16	—
5. Flaxton .. ..	316	5	5	—
6. Helmsley .. ..	262	—	—	—
7. Kirkbymoorside .. ..	121	5	5	—
8. Leyburn .. ..	209	4	4	—
9. Malton .. ..	68	—	—	—
10. Masham .. ..	11	1	—	—
11. Northallerton .. ..	37	1	1	—
12. Pickering .. ..	35	1	1	—
13. Reeth .. ..	178	8	8	—
14. Richmond .. ..	516	32	33	—
15. Scarborough .. ..	67	3	3	—
16. Startforth .. ..	61	2	2	—
17. Stokesley .. ..	120	4	4	—
18. Thirsk .. ..	54	173	—	—
19. Wath .. ..	25	4	4	—
20. Whitby .. ..	37	6	6	—
Total Rural .. ..	2,399	270	97	—
Administrative County .. ..	9,655	542	350	—

As a result of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak and the receipt of circulars from the Ministry of Health, public health inspectors of all district councils carried out a check on stocks of corned beef in their areas, and tins of suspected brands were returned to the wholesale suppliers.

## Food and Drugs Act.

Sampling under the Food and Drugs Act for adulteration, inferior quality and/or false description is carried out by the Weights and Measures inspectors ; the following statistics have been supplied by the Chief Inspector :—

Total number of samples taken	Number Genuine	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
684	643	18	18	5

Type of sample	Sample taken	Number Adulterated	Number Inferior	False Description
Bread ..	1	1	—	—
Bread and Butter ..	2	—	—	1
Butter Maderia ..	1	—	1	—
Cake				
Chopped Pork ..	4	—	2	—
Double Jersey ..	2	—	1	—
Cream				
Meat Slices ..	1	—	1	—
Meriwhip Meringue ..	1	—	—	1
Pink				
Milk ..	312	14	9	—
Peach Flan with ..	1	—	1	—
Cream				
Piccalilli ..	1	—	—	1
Pork Sausage ..	9	2	—	—
Potted Meat ..	3	—	1	—
Roast Beef ..	1	—	—	1
Ruby Wine ..	1	—	1	—
Rum Truffles ..	1	—	—	1
Sausage Meat ..	1	1	—	—
Shrewsbury Biscuits	1	—	1	—

## PART E—GENERAL.

### (a) Public Health Act, 1936, (Nursing Homes).

The number of nursing homes registered at the end of 1964 was 10 one more than in the previous year. Any premises which are the subject of an application for registration are inspected and reported upon by a medical officer ; after registration, nursing homes are supervised and inspected by officers of the medical department.

The number of beds provided in these nursing homes at the end of 1964 was 257 (maternity 6 ; others 251).

### (b) Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948.

#### (i) Child Minders.

During 1964, 7 child minders were registered.

#### (ii) Premises.

During 1964, 6 premises were registered.

### (c) National Assistance Act, 1948—Blind Persons.

The number of persons whose names were on the register of blind persons at 31st December, 1964, was 723. Of these, 105 (45 males and 60 females) were ascertained on Form B.D. 8 during 1964.



TABLE 1.

Number of Births in each District during 1964.

DISTRICT	Estimated mid-year home population 1964	Total live births	Illegiti- mate live births	Crude Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Adjusted Birth- rate per 1,000 popu- lation	Excess of births over deaths. (Natural increase	Natural increase per 1,000 popu- lation
A.—URBAN.							
1. Eston ..	38,390	876	55	22.8	22.1	530	13.8
2. Guisborough ..	12,990	256	6	19.7	17.3	131	10.1
3. Loftus ..	8,100	123	3	15.2	16.2	27	3.3
4. Malton ..	4,260	65	1	15.3	16.6	1	.2
5. Northallerton ..	6,720	114	9	17.0	16.3	46	6.8
6. Pickering ..	4,320	57	2	13.2	14.9	12	2.8
7. Redcar ..	34,340	738	46	21.5	22.1	365	10.6
8. Richmond ..	6,960	141	6	20.3	17.8	75	10.8
9. Saltburn & Marske	13,920	249	18	17.9	16.3	114	8.2
10. Scalby ..	7,660	112	3	14.6	17.0	— 11	..
11. Scarborough ..	42,190	656	70	15.5	18.2	— 86	..
12. Skelton & Brotton	13,330	264	19	19.8	21.4	93	7.0
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	22,770	487	37	21.4	20.5	265	11.6
14. Whitby ..	12,340	244	11	19.8	21.8	33	2.7
Total Urban ..	228,290	4,382	286	19.2	19.8	1,595	7.0
B.—RURAL							
1. Aysgarth ..	3,260	46	..	14.1	17.1	7	2.1
2. Bedale ..	8,560	169	3	19.7	19.9	71	8.3
3. Croft ..	2,060	19	1	9.2	9.3	— 7	..
4. Easingwold ..	11,450	163	10	14.2	15.4	48	4.2
5. Flaxton ..	33,530	741	27	22.1	18.3	413	12.3
6. Helmsley ..	5,260	53	4	10.1	13.7	6	1.1
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,480	52	3	11.6	13.2	— 4	..
8. Leyburn ..	6,260	85	3	13.6	15.9	16	2.6
9. Malton ..	5,350	79	7	14.8	17.3	21	3.9
10. Masham ..	1,620	26	..	16.0	22.0	— 1	..
11. Northallerton ..	8,950	158	5	17.7	19.1	53	5.9
12. Pickering ..	4,680	77	6	16.5	19.9	11	2.4
13. Reeth ..	1,740	20	1	11.5	15.9	— 7	..
14. Richmond ..	22,490	476	25	21.2	21.2	352	15.7
15. Scarborough ..	8,630	141	9	16.3	19.4	22	2.5
16. Startforth ..	4,420	69	1	15.6	18.0	15	3.4
17. Stokesley ..	29,660	608	16	20.5	18.2	362	12.2
18. Thirsk ..	14,170	266	14	18.8	19.3	95	6.7
19. Wath ..	3,210	42	3	13.1	16.5	23	7.2
20. Whitby ..	11,470	152	6	13.3	16.8	— 6	..
Total Rural ..	191,250	3,442	144	18.0	18.4	1,490	7.8
Administrative County	419,540	7,824	430	18.6	19.0	3,085	7.4
Totals for 1963 ..	412,540	7,801	381	18.9	19.3	3,011	7.3

**Adjusted Birth Rate.** In order to effect a true comparison between districts, the crude rate (*i.e.* proportion of total populations) is multiplied by a comparability factor compiled and issued the Registrar General.

TABLE 2.

Number of Deaths in each District during 1964.

DISTRICT.	Estimated mid-year home population, 1964	Total deaths.	Crude Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths under 1 year	Total infantile mortality per 1,000 live births.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year.	Illegitimate children, deaths under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	Adjusted death-rate per 1,000 population
A.—URBAN								
1. Eston ..	38,390	346	9.0	17	19.4	..	..	13.8
2. Guisborough ..	12,990	125	9.6	6	23.4	..	..	10.3
3. Loftus ..	8,100	96	11.9	5	40.7	1	333.3	14.1
4. Malton ..	4,260	64	15.0	1	15.4	..	..	13.2
5. Northallerton ..	6,720	68	10.1	5	43.9	1	111.1	11.1
6. Pickering ..	4,320	45	10.4	..	..	..	..	9.7
7. Redcar ..	34,340	373	10.9	14	19.0	1	21.7	12.8
8. Richmond ..	6,960	66	9.5	2	14.2	..	..	11.1
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	13,920	135	9.7	4	16.1	..	..	12.1
10. Scalby ..	7,660	123	16.1	1	8.9	..	..	12.2
11. Scarborough ..	42,190	742	17.6	12	18.3	2	28.6	12.5
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	13,330	171	12.8	5	18.9	1	52.6	14.6
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	22,770	222	9.7	8	16.4	1	27.0	13.1
14. Whitby ..	12,340	211	17.1	4	16.4	..	..	10.6
Total Urban ..	228,290	2,787	12.2	84	19.2	7	24.5	12.5
B.—RURAL								
1. Aysgarth ..	3,260	39	12.0	1	21.7	..	..	9.7
2. Bedale ..	8,560	98	11.4	3	17.8	..	..	12.8
3. Croft ..	2,060	26	12.6	1	52.6	..	..	13.8
4. Easingwold ..	11,450	115	10.0	7	42.9	1	100.0	10.3
5. Flaxton ..	33,530	328	9.8	14	18.9	..	..	11.0
6. Helmsley ..	5,260	47	8.9	..	..	..	..	10.4
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	4,480	56	12.5	..	..	..	..	10.5
8. Leyburn ..	6,260	69	11.0	..	..	..	..	9.4
9. Malton ..	5,350	58	10.8	1	12.7	..	..	10.9
10. Masham ..	1,620	27	16.7	2	76.9	..	..	15.2
11. Northallerton ..	8,950	105	11.7	2	12.7	..	..	11.3
12. Pickering ..	4,680	66	14.1	..	..	..	..	11.6
13. Reeth ..	1,740	27	15.5	1	50.0	..	..	11.6
14. Richmond ..	22,490	124	5.5	12	25.2	2	80.0	10.2
15. Scarborough ..	8,630	119	13.8	2	14.2	..	..	10.9
16. Startforth ..	4,420	54	12.2	3	43.5	..	..	13.3
17. Stokesley ..	29,660	246	8.3	6	9.9	1	62.5	10.5
18. Thirsk ..	14,170	171	12.1	6	22.6	2	142.9	12.7
19. Wath ..	3,210	19	5.9	1	23.8	..	..	10.5
20. Whitby ..	11,470	158	13.8	1	6.6	..	..	11.4
Total Rural ..	191,250	1,952	10.2	63	18.3	6	41.7	11.1
Administrative County ..	419,540	4,739	11.3	147	18.8	13	30.2	11.9
Totals for 1963 ..	412,540	4,790	11.6	170	21.8	10	26.3	12.1

**Adjusted Death Rates.** As populations of districts are not similarly constituted it is necessary to multiply the crude death rate of a district by its comparability factor to enable comparisons between districts to be made.



TABLE 3.

Deaths according to Age-Groups, 1964.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
ALL CAUSES	M	1426	48	6	8	12	58	399	400	495	1026	40	7	2	17	45	263	264	388		
	F	1361	36	6	3	6	33	235	341	698	926	23	5	5	5	29	131	215	513		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..		
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
3. Syphilitic disease	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..		
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2		
4. Diphtheria	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5. Whooping cough	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
6. Meningococcal infections	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
8. Measles	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3		
	F	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	M	44	..	..	..	..	1	19	14	10	25	..	..	..	..	..	11	5	9		
	F	29	..	..	..	..	2	5	6	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	8		
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	M	97	..	..	..	..	4	56	25	12	43	..	..	..	..	..	25	8	10		
	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	2		
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
	F	54	..	..	..	..	2	20	23	9	37	..	..	..	..	8	14	7	8		
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	F	36	..	..	..	..	4	22	6	4	21	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	4		
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	120	..	..	..	..	5	38	39	38	102	..	1	..	2	5	30	36	28		
	F	128	..	1	1	..	2	43	37	44	79	..	..	..	..	4	17	34	24		
15. Leukaemia aleukaemia	M	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	3	8	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	1		
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..		
16. Diabetes	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3	7	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	4		
	F	8	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	5	11	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	7		
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	174	..	..	..	1	3	30	49	91	132	..	..	..	..	2	30	38	62		
	F	264	..	..	..	..	4	35	75	150	186	..	..	..	..	1	18	45	122		
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	398	..	..	..	..	12	153	126	107	244	..	..	..	..	9	76	74	85		
	F	246	..	..	..	..	..	28	88	130	152	..	..	..	..	..	23	52	77		

Table 3—continued.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	AGGREGATE OF URBAN DISTRICTS										AGGREGATE OF RURAL DISTRICTS									
		All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-		
19. Hypertension with heart disease	}	M	15	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	
		F	19	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	10	
20. Other heart disease	}	M	152	..	..	..	..	3	15	38	96	90	..	..	..	1	..	10	17	62	
		F	237	..	..	..	1	2	18	32	184	146	..	..	..	..	2	15	15	114	
21. Other circulatory disease	}	M	51	..	..	..	..	2	9	16	24	51	..	..	..	..	1	7	11	32	
		F	46	..	..	..	..	..	5	13	28	48	..	..	..	..	..	2	10	36	
22. Influenza	}	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
23. Pneumonia	}	M	63	8	1	..	..	2	10	11	31	46	4	..	..	..	1	7	7	27	
		F	47	5	1	1	1	..	4	5	30	45	3	..	1	..	1	2	7	31	
24. Bronchitis	}	M	78	2	..	..	..	2	18	39	17	61	..	..	..	..	1	17	27	16	
		F	26	..	..	..	..	1	9	7	9	27	..	1	..	..	1	1	6	18	
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	}	M	9	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	
		F	7	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	5	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	}	M	10	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	
		F	7	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	}	M	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	
		F	13	2	1	..	..	..	4	3	3	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	}	M	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	
		F	10	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	}	M	21	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	14	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	9	
		F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	}	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
		F	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
31. Congenital malformations	}	M	13	9	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	17	11	2	..	1	1	1	..	1	
		F	13	11	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	13	9	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	}	M	64	23	..	..	1	1	9	11	19	69	25	..	2	1	2	9	16	14	
		F	90	12	2	1	..	5	12	18	40	64	9	1	..	..	5	8	15	26	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	}	M	20	1	1	3	6	5	3	..	1	30	..	1	..	9	9	7	3	1	
		F	8	..	..	..	1	2	3	1	1	3	3	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	
34. All other accidents	}	M	39	2	1	5	2	10	8	3	8	35	..	1	..	3	6	11	3	11	
		F	37	3	..	..	1	2	1	8	22	24	1	1	..	4	2	1	1	14	
35. Suicide	}	M	15	..	..	..	1	3	9	1	1	14	..	..	..	..	3	8	2	1	
		F	12	..	..	..	1	3	6	1	1	5	5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	
36. Homicide and operations of war	}	M	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
		F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	



TABLE 4.

Deaths in Sanitary Districts from the seven chief causes, 1964.

DISTRICT	Cancer.		Heart disease.		Respiratory non-tuberculosis.		Motor Vehicle accidents		All other accidents		Other circulatory disease		Vascular lesions of nervous system.	
	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	No.	Death rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN														
1. Eston	64	1.67	106	2.76	48	1.25	2	.05	9	.23	16	.42	45	1.11
2. Guisborough	22	1.69	37	2.85	15	1.15	3	.23	5	.38	2	.15	27	2.00
3. Loftus	13	1.60	38	4.69	8	.99	3	.37	1	.12	3	.37	16	1.90
4. Malton	13	3.05	27	6.34	6	1.41	..	..	1	.23	..	..	10	2.33
5. Northallerton	12	1.79	29	4.32	6	.89	2	.30	2	.30	3	.45	6	.88
6. Pickering	14	3.24	14	3.24	4	.93	..	..	..	..	3	.69	6	1.33
7. Redcar	76	2.21	140	4.08	33	.96	4	.12	10	.29	12	.35	58	1.66
8. Richmond	10	1.44	26	3.74	8	1.15	..	..	1	.14	2	.29	7	1.00
9. Saltburn & Marske	24	1.72	59	4.24	7	.50	3	.22	4	.29	5	.36	19	1.33
10. Scalby	32	4.18	46	6.00	5	.65	1	.13	2	.26	5	.65	16	2.00
11. Scarborough	124	2.94	330	7.82	43	1.02	8	.19	18	.43	25	.59	132	3.11
12. Skelton & Brotton	36	2.70	65	4.88	13	.98	1	.08	8	.60	6	.45	27	2.00
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	59	2.59	59	2.59	22	.97	..	..	10	.44	12	.53	28	1.22
14. Whitby	33	2.67	91	7.37	15	1.22	1	.08	5	.41	3	.24	41	3.33
Total Urban	532	2.33	1067	4.67	233	1.02	28	.12	76	.33	97	.42	438	1.90
B.—RURAL														
1. Aysgarth	9	2.76	12	3.68	3	.92	..	..	..	..	1	.31	9	2.77
2. Bedale	22	2.57	31	3.62	17	1.99	2	.23	3	.35	5	.58	9	1.00
3. Croft	3	1.46	8	3.88	3	1.46	1	.49	2	.97	..	..	7	3.44
4. Easingwold	17	1.48	32	2.79	14	1.22	2	.17	2	.17	10	.87	19	1.66
5. Flaxton	52	1.55	108	3.22	39	1.16	6	.18	11	.33	16	.48	50	1.44
6. Helmsley	9	1.71	15	2.85	3	.57	..	..	1	.19	4	.76	11	2.00
7. Kirkbymoorside	9	2.01	19	4.24	2	.45	..	..	3	.67	9	2.01	6	1.33
8. Leyburn	11	1.76	23	3.67	8	1.28	..	..	4	.64	6	.96	11	1.77
9. Malton	11	2.06	21	3.93	5	.93	..	..	1	.19	2	.37	8	1.56
10. Masham	6	3.70	4	2.47	1	.62	..	..	1	.62	..	..	8	4.90
11. Northallerton	18	2.01	34	3.80	11	1.23	5	.56	5	.56	5	.56	15	1.66
12. Pickering	14	2.99	31	6.62	6	1.28	..	..	..	..	3	.64	8	1.77
13. Reeth	1	.57	4	2.30	4	2.30	..	..	1	.57	..	..	8	4.60
14. Richmond	23	1.02	33	1.47	8	.36	4	.18	2	.09	3	.13	22	.98
15. Scarborough	16	1.85	55	6.37	6	.70	..	..	4	.46	11	1.27	16	1.83
16. Startforth	6	1.36	16	3.62	6	1.36	..	..	..	..	4	.90	13	2.94
17. Stokesley	48	1.62	79	2.66	21	.71	5	.17	11	.37	13	.44	40	1.33
18. Thirsk	37	2.61	60	4.23	21	1.48	3	.21	5	.35	5	.35	21	1.48
19. Wath	2	.62	8	2.49	2	.62	3	.93	..	..	..	..	1	.31
20. Whitby	27	2.35	61	5.32	13	1.13	2	.17	3	.26	2	.17	36	3.14
Total Rural	341	1.78	654	3.41	193	1.01	33	.17	59	.31	99	.52	318	1.60
Administrative County	873	2.08	1721	4.10	426	1.01	61	.15	135	.32	196	.47	756	1.80

TABLE 5.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1964.

DISTRICT.	Pulmonary tuberculosis.				Other tuberculosis.				All tuberculosis.				Influenza.		Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases.	
	Primary Notifications.	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Primary Notifications	Deaths.	Notification-rate per 100 deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN																
1. Eston ..	14	2	700	·052	1	..	..	..	15	2	750	·052	1	·026	23	·50
2. Guisborough ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	·54
3. Loftus ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4	·49
4. Malton ..	..	1	..	·235	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	·235	..	..	5	1·17
5. Northallerton ..	1	1	100	·149	..	..	..	..	1	1	100	·149	..	..	1	·15
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·69
7. Redcar ..	10	3	333	·087	..	1	..	·029	10	4	250	·116	..	..	17	·50
8. Richmond ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	·43
9. Saltburn and Marske ..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	·14
10. Scalby ..	3	1	300	·131	..	..	..	..	3	1	300	·131	..	..	3	·39
11. Scarborough ..	11	..	..	..	3	1	300	·076	14	1	1400	·076	..	..	26	·62
12. Skelton and Brotton ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	6	·45
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	3	1	300	·044	1	1	100	·044	4	2	200	·088	..	..	9	·61
14. Whitby ..	2	1	200	·081	..	..	..	..	2	1	200	·081	2	·162	11	·89
Total Urban ..	53	10	530	·044	8	3	267	·013	61	13	469	·057	3	·013	120	·53
B.—RURAL.																
1. Aysgarth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·31
2. Bedale ..	2	1	200	·117	..	..	..	..	2	1	200	·117	..	..	13	1·52
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·97
4. Easingwold ..	2	1	200	·087	..	..	..	..	2	1	200	·087	..	..	4	·35
5. Flaxton ..	7	1	700	·030	1	..	..	..	8	1	800	·030	2	·060	18	·54
6. Helmsley ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	·38
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Leyburn ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	·160	..	1	..	·160	..	..	4	·64
9. Malton ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·56
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·62
11. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5	·56
12. Pickering ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	·214	1	·21
13. Reeth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1·72
14. Richmond ..	8	1	800	·044	1	..	..	..	9	1	900	·044	..	..	6	·27
15. Scarborough ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	·46
16. Startforth ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·68
17. Stokesley ..	5	1	500	·034	..	..	..	..	5	1	500	·034	..	..	13	·44
18. Thirsk ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	·071	10	·71
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	·44
Total Rural ..	32	5	640	·026	5	1	500	·005	37	6	617	·031	4	·021	98	·51
Administrative County ..	85	15	567	·036	13	4	325	·010	98	19	516	·045	7	·017	218	·52



TABLE 6.

Number of Deaths from certain Diseases in each District during 1964.

DISTRICT	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.		Congenital malformations.	
	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.	Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 births.
A.—URBAN				
1. Eston ..	2	2.28	4	4.57
2. Guisborough ..	..	..	1	3.91
3. Loftus ..	..	..	1	8.13
4. Malton ..	..	..	..	..
5. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..
6. Pickering ..	..	..	..	..
7. Redcar ..	..	..	4	5.42
8. Richmond ..	..	..	..	..
9. Saltburn & Marske ..	..	..	3	12.05
10. Scalby ..	..	..	..	..
11. Scarborough ..	..	..	6	9.15
12. Skelton & Brotton ..	..	..	2	7.58
13. Thornaby-on-Tees ..	..	..	5	10.27
14. Whitby ..	..	..	..	..
Total Urban ..	2	.46	26	5.93
B.—RURAL.				
1. Aysgarth ..	..	..	..	..
2. Bedale ..	..	..	..	..
3. Croft ..	..	..	..	..
4. Easingwold ..	..	..	2	12.27
5. Flaxton ..	..	..	10	13.50
6. Helmsley ..	..	..	..	..
7. Kirkbymoorside ..	..	..	2	38.46
8. Leyburn ..	..	..	..	..
9. Malton ..	..	..	1	12.66
10. Masham ..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton ..	..	..	..	..
12. Pickering ..	..	..	1	12.99
13. Reeth ..	..	..	..	..
14. Richmond ..	..	..	5	10.50
15. Scarborough ..	..	..	2	14.18
16. Startforth ..	..	..	1	14.49
17. Stokesley ..	..	..	4	6.58
18. Thirsk ..	..	..	2	7.52
19. Wath ..	..	..	..	..
20. Whitby ..	..	..	..	..
Total Rural ..	..	..	30	8.72
Administrative County ..	2	.26	56	7.16

TABLE 7.

Notification of Infectious Disease in 1964, as given in the weekly returns rendered  
by Medical Officers of Health.

DISTRICT.	Smallpox.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever, includes typhoid & paratyphoid.	Acute Pneumonia.	Cholera.	Plague.	Meningococcal Infection.	Acute poliomyelitis.		Acute encephalitis.	Food poisoning.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia neonatorum.	Erysipelas.	Malaria (at home).	Malaria (abroad).	Chickenpox.	Measles (excluding Rubella).	Whooping cough.	Puerperal pyrexia.	Tuberculosis			Anthrax	
									Paralytic	Non-paralytic												Respiratory	Meninges & C.N.S.	Other		
A.—URBAN																										
1. Eston	..	25	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	48	1	1	..	..	..	289	9	3	14	..	1	..	
2. Guisborough	..	5	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	1	1	..	..	..	
3. Loftus	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	98	72	..	1	..	1	..	
4. Malton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	
6. Pickering	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166	1	..	..	..	..	..	
7. Redcar	..	7	..	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	30	..	1	..	..	..	390	59	1	10	..	..	..	
8. Richmond	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	2	..	1	..	
9. Saltburn & Marske	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	21	5	2	..	1	..	
10. Scalby	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5	..	3	..	..	..	
11. Scarborough	..	5	..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	521	44	1	11	..	3	..	
12. Skelton & Brotton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	148	..	..	3	..	..	..	
13. Thornaby-on-Tees	..	6	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	..	3	..	..	..	51	11	1	3	1	..	..	
14. Whitby	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	156	25	2	2	..	..	..	
Total Urban	..	51	..	..	34	..	..	2	1	..	1	10	99	2	8	..	..	..	2267	247	14	53	1	7	..	
1963	..	53	..	1	31	..	..	4	..	..	1	14	36	2	10	..	..	..	1726	148	20	80	1	4	..	
B.—RURAL																										
1. Aysgarth	..	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	
2. Bedale	..	12	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	108	34	..	2	..	..	..	
3. Croft	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	
4. Easingwold	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	152	4	..	2	..	..	..	
5. Flaxton	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5	7	..	..	..	..	..	237	42	..	7	1	..	..	
6. Helmsley	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	14	..	1	..	..	..	
7. Kirkbymoorside	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	
8. Leyburn	..	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	1	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Malton	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	2	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Masham	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Northallerton	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	2	..	..	1	..	..	
12. Pickering	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	1	..	2	..	..	..	
13. Reeth	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	
14. Richmond	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	1	..	..	..	3	..	212	10	3	8	..	1	..	
15. Scarborough	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	8	..	1	..	..	..	
16. Startforth	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Stokesley	..	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	61	197	4	..	5	..	..	..	
18. Thirsk	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	253	..	..	1	..	..	..	
19. Wath	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	..	..	
20. Whitby	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	19	..	3	..	2	..	
Total Rural	..	47	..	..	33	..	..	2	..	1	1	19	25	..	2	..	4	61	1891	146	3	32	2	3	..	
1963	..	37	..	19	32	..	..	..	2	1	..	9	28	..	3	..	1	59	1205	145	1	38	..	4	..	
Administrative County	..	98	..	..	67	..	..	4	1	..	2	129	124	2	10	..	4	61	4158	393	17	85	3	10	..	
1963	..	90	..	20	63	..	..	4	..	2	2	23	64	2	13	..	1	59	2931	293	21	118	1	8	..	



TABLE 8.

Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases in each District during 1964.

DISTRICT.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Whooping cough		Pneu- monia	
	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 population.
A.—URBAN.								
1. Eston .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	·63
2. Guisborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·62
3. Loftus .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·49
4. Malton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·23
5. Northallerton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·74
6. Pickering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·23
7. Redcar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	·47
8. Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·72
9. Saltburn and Marske .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	·36
10. Scalby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·26
11. Scarborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	·40
12. Skelton and Brotton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	·53
13. Thornaby-on-Tees .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	·57
14. Whitby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·16
Total Urban .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	·48
B.—RURAL.								
1. Aysgarth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·61
2. Bedale .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·47
3. Croft .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·49
4. Easingwold .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	·87
5. Flaxton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	·57
6. Helmsley .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·19
7. Kirkbymoorside .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·45
8. Leyburn .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·64
9. Malton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·37
10. Masham .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Northallerton .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	·67
12. Pickering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	·85
13. Reeth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	·57
14. Richmond .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·09
15. Scarborough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·23
16. Startforth .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	·68
17. Stokesley .. ..	..	..	1	·034	..	..	8	·27
18. Thirsk .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	·71
19. Wath .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	·62
20. Whitby .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	·70
Total Rural .. ..	..	..	1	·005	..	..	91	·48
Administrative County .. ..	..	..	1	·002	..	..	201	·48











